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THE OBSEQUIES

FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Solemn and Imposing Ceremonies.

A Day of Deep and Impressive Sadness.

THE FUNERAL SERMON.

Just Tribute to the Virtues and National Services of the Late President.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 19—1:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The arrangement for conveying the President's remains to Springfield, Ill., has been changed this morning. They will go direct from Washington to Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and thence to Springfield.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 19—11 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

It has been finally concluded to conform to the original arrangements made yesterday for the conveyance of the remains of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, from Washington to Springfield, viz.: By way of Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago to Springfield.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, April 19.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The solemn and imposing funeral ceremonies of the day are over, and in point of sad sublimity and moral grandeur, the spectacle has been the most impressive ever witnessed in the national capital. The unanimity and depth of feeling, the decorum, good order, and complete success of all the arrangements, and the solemn dignity which pervaded all classes, will mark the obsequies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the greatest pageant ever tendered to the honored dead on this continent. The day has been delightfully warm and pleasant, and thus contributed to swell the throng of spectators, which was by far the greatest that ever filled the streets of the city.

As early as 8 o'clock, people began to throng the avenue, and by 11 o'clock many thousands were assembled in the vicinity of the departments and the Executive mansion. The avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, was kept clear by a strong guard of cavalry, for the purpose of forming the procession, though many of the societies had to wait on the side streets for hours. The arrangements made by the committee were carried out with a far greater degree of accuracy and comfort than is usual on occasions of this magnitude. No one was allowed to enter the grounds of the Executive mansion save such as had been provided with tickets, which included enough, however, to fill the great east room, where the body laid in state. It was intended that the attendance upon the funeral services should be of a highly representative character, and the intention was carried out with great success.

At about 11 o'clock the various distinguished bodies and committees began to arrive, and to be ushered into their appropriate positions in the east room. This room has already been described in the TIMES, but since yesterday several tiers of low seats, or standing places, elevated one above another, just sufficient to give all a good view, had been erected on the east side and both ends of the room, and all covered with black muslin. On the west side of the room, against the door leading to the main corridor, were placed fifteen chairs, all draped, which were especially reserved by Secretary HARRINGTON, of the Arrangement Committee, for the use of the press, a courtesy which was so completely arranged as to draw forth the commendation of every representative there. This grand east room presented a solemn appearance. It was hung with black everywhere. All glitter and gay color, save in the carpet beneath our feet, had been covered with the emblem of grief. The only relief from the mournful shade which met the eye everywhere were the white silk sashes of the marshals and committees, the rich silver ornamentation of the coffin, and the beautiful white japonicas, roses and green leaves which shed their perfume as incense over the dead.

The first to enter were the officiating clergymen, Rev. Dr. HALL, Rector of the Epiphany, Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. P. D. GURLEY, of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President's Pastor, and Rev. E. H. GRAY, Chaplain of the Senate and Pastor of the E street Baptist Church. Soon after came the Merchants' Committee of New-York, whose names I sent you yesterday, followed by the Committee of the Union League. They took position on the platform at the north end of the room.

At 11:25, the Mayor of Washington and the Common Council entered, escorting the Committee of the New-York Common Council, of which Alderman BRICE is Chairman; also, Mayor LINCOLN and a committee from Boston, and a like committee from Philadelphia. Then came the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, who took appropriate stations; the officers and members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, the Assistant Secretaries, the Delegations from Kentucky and Illinois, the States of the President's birth and residence, who were designated as mourners, Govs. Fenton of New-York, Andrew of Massachusetts, Parker of New-Jersey, Brough of Ohio, Oglesby of Illinois, Buckingham of Connecticut, and their staffs; the diplomatic corps in full court dress, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Admirals Gregory, Porter, Shubrick and Goldsborough, the Supreme Court in the persons of Chief Justice Chase, Nelson, Davis and Swayne, Ex-Vice-President Hamlin, the pall-bearers, twenty-two in number, then Grant and Farragut, arm in arm, Burnside and Hunter, Gen. Dyer of the Ordnance Department, six lady mourners, the only ladies present, save one or two of the nurses of the household, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Nettie Chase, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Welles and Mrs. Dennison.

At just 12 o'clock President JOHNSON, escorted by the venerable PRESTON KING and the members of the Cabinet, entered and took their places on the right of the coffin. Private Secretaries NICOLAY and HAY, and Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, the President's oldest son, and only member of the family present, then Gen. TODD, of Dakotah, and relative of the family, who were seated near the foot of the catafalque.

The room was now full, but no crowding, no disorder of any kind. The attendants upon the ceremonies had all arrived, and the scene in the room was of a very imposing character. A gentleman who had attended the funerals of three Presidents, assures me that this was the most imposing of all. The pall of black which met the eye everywhere, was suggestive of grandeur rather than gloom. The representative men from every part of the country impressed the beholder with the vastness of the power and influence of the form that lay cold in death, and the services which followed, the earnest prayer and eloquent sermon impressed upon all minds the virtues and great national services of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At ten minutes past 12, Rev. Mr. HALL opened the services by reading from the Episcopal burial service from the desk as follows:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he where dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' John 11th chap. 25th and 26th verses.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.—Job, chap. xix., 25th, 26th and 27th verses.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."—First Timothy, chap. vi., 7th verse, and Job, chap. i., 21st verse.

"Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live. Behold Thou hast made my days as it were but a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of Thee. And verily every man living is altogether vanity; for man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain. He heapeth up riches, and cannot tell who shall gather them. And now, Lord, what is my hope? Truly my Hope is ever in Thee; deliver me from all my offences, and make me not a rebuke unto the foolish. When Thou, with rebukes, doth chasten man for sin, Thou makest his beauty to consume away, like as it were a moth fretting a garment. Every man is, therefore, but vanity. Hear my prayer, O Lord, and with Thine ears consider my calling. Hold not Thy peace at my tears, for I am a stranger with Thee, and a sojourner, as all my fathers were. O, spare me a little, that I may recover my strength before I go hence and be no more seen. Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth or even the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting and world without end. Thou turnest man to destruction; again thou sayest, come again ye children of men, for a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday, seeing that it is past as a watch in the night. As soon as thou scatterest them, they are even as sheep and fade away suddenly like the grass. In the morning it is green and groweth up, but in the evening it is cut down, dried up and withered. For we consume away in Thy displeasure, and are afraid at Thy wrathful indignation. Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee, and our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance; for when Thou art angry all our days are gone. We bring our years to an end as it were a tale that is told. The days of our age are threescore years and ten, and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow, so soon passeth it away, and we are gone. So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

Then was read the lesson from the 15th chapter of St. Paul to the Corinthians, beginning with the 20th verse.

Right Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then delivered a most eloquent and affecting prayer, after which Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, in which the deceased President had worshiped, delivered the following funeral sermon:

DR. GURLEY'S SERMON.

As we stand here to-day mourners around this coffin and around the lifeless remains of our beloved Chief Magistrate, we recognize and we adore the sovereignty of God. His throne is in the heavens, and His kingdom ruleth over all. He hath done and He hath permitted to be done whatsoever he pleased. Clouds and darkness are round about him; righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne. His way is in sea and His path in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as Heaven—what canst thou do? Deeper than Hell—what canst thou know? The measure thereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea. If He cut off and shut up, or gather together, then who can hinder him—for He knoweth vain men. He seeth wickedness: also will he not then consider it? We bow before His Infinite Majesty—we bow, we weep, we worship. There reason fails with all her powers—there faith prevails and love adores. It was a cruel, cruel hand, that dark hand of the assassin, which smote our honored, wise and noble President, and filled the land with sorrow. But above and beyond that hand there is another, which we must see and acknowledge. It is the chastening hand of a wise and faithful Father. He gives us this bitter cup, and the cup that our Father has given us shall we not drink it?

God of the just, thou givest us the cup,
We yield to thy behest and drink it up.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. Oh, how these blessed words have cheered and strengthened and sustained us through all these long and weary years of civil strife, while our friends and brothers on so many ensanguined fields were falling and dying for the cause of liberty and Union. Let them cheer and strengthen and sustain us to-day. True, this new sorrow and chastening has come in such an hour and in such a way as we thought not, and it bears the impress of a rod that is very heavy, of mystery that is very deep, that such a life should be sacrificed at such a time, by such a foul and diabolical agency; that the man at the head of the nation, whom the people had learned to trust with a confiding and loving confidence, and upon whom more than upon any other were centered under God our best hopes for the true and speedy pacification of the country, the restoration of the Union and the return of harmony and love—that he should be taken from among us, and taken just as the prospect of peace was brightly opening upon our torn and bleeding country, and just as he was beginning to be animated and gladdened with the hope of ere long enjoying with the people the blessed fruit and reward of his and their toils, care and patience and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of liberty and the Union. Oh, it is a mysterious and a most afflicting visitation. But it is our Father in Heaven, the God of our fathers and our God, who permits us to be so suddenly and sorely smitten, and we know that his judgments are right, and that in faithfulness he has afflicted us in the midst of our rejoicings. We needed this stroke, this dealing, this discipline, and therefore he has sent it. Let us remember our affliction has not come forth of the dust, and our trouble has not sprung out of the ground. Through and beyond all second causes, let us see the sovereign permissive agency of the great First Cause. It is His prerogative to bring light out of darkness and good out of evil. Surely the wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain. In the light of a clearer day, we may yet see that the wrath which planned and perpetrated the death of the President was overruled by Him whose judgments are unsearchable and His ways past finding out, for the highest welfare of all those interests which are so dear to the Christian patriot and philanthropist, and for which a loyal people have made such an unexampled sacrifice of treasure and of blood. Let us not be faithless, but believing. "Blind unbelief is prone to err and scan His work in vain. God is His own interpreter, and he will make it plain." We will wait for His interpretation; and we will wait in faith, nothing doubting. He who has led us so well, and defended and prospered us so wonderfully during the last four years of toil and struggle and sorrow, will not forsake us now. He may chasten, but he will not destroy. He may purify more and more in the furnace of trial, but he will not consume us. No, no. He has chosen us, as He did his people of old, in the furnace of affliction, and he has said of us, as he said of them, this people have reformed. For myself they shall show forth my praise. Let our principal anxiety now be that this new sorrow may be a sanctified sorrow, that it may lead us to deeper repentance, to a more humbling sense of our dependence upon God, and to the more unreserved consecration of ourselves and all that we have to the cause of truth and justice, of law and order, of liberty and good government, of pure and undefiled religion. Then, though weeping may endure for a night, joy will come in the morning. Blessed be God! Despite of the great, and sudden, and temporary darkness, the morning has begun to dawn, the morning of a bright and glorious day such as our country has never seen. That day will come, and not tarry and the death of a hundred Presidents and their Cabinets can never, never prevent it. While we are thus hopeful, however, let us also be humble. The occasion calls us to prayerful and tearful humiliation. It demands of us that we lie low, very low, before him who has smitten us for our sins. O! that all our rulers, and all our people, may bow in the dust to-day beneath the chastening hand of God, and may their voices go up to Him as one voice, and their hearts go up to Him as one heart, pleading with Him for mercy, for grace to sanctify our great and sore bereavement, and for wisdom to guide us in this our time of need. Such a united cry and pleading will not be in vain. It will enter into the ear and heart of Him who sits upon the throne, and He will say to us, as to His ancients, "In a little wrath, I hid my face from thee for a moment, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy upon thee,' saith the Lord, thy Redeemer." I have said that the people confided in the late lamented President with a full and a loving confidence. Probably no man since the days of WASHINGTON was ever so deeply and firmly imbedded and enshrined in the very hearts of the people as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Nor was it a mistaken confidence and love. He deserved it; deserved it well; deserved it all. He merited it by his character, by his acts, and by the tenor and tone and spirit of his life. He was simple and sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgments were calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and pure beyond a question, always and everywhere. He aimed and endeavored to be right and to do right. His integrity was thorough, all-pervading, all controlling and incorruptible. It was the same in every place and relation, in the consideration and control of matters great or small, the same firm and steady principle of power and beauty, that shed a clear and crowning lustre upon all his other excellencies of mind and heart, and recommended him to his fellow-citizens as the man who, in a time of unexampled peril, when the very life of the nation was at stake, should be chosen to occupy in the country, and for the country, its highest post of power and responsibility. How wisely and well, how purely and faithfully, how firmly and steadily, how justly and successfully, he did occupy that post and meet its grave demands, in circumstances of surpassing trial and difficulty, is known to you all—known to the country and the world; he comprehended from the first the perils to which treason had exposed the freest and best government on the earth—the vast interests of liberty and humanity that were to be saved or lost forever in the urgent impending conflict. He rose to the dignity and momentousness of the occasion, saw his duty as the Chief Magistrate of a great and imperilled people, and he determined to do his duty, and his whole duty, seeking the guidance and leaning upon the arm of Him of whom it is written—He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth the strength. Yes, he leaned upon His arm. He recognized and received the truth that the kingdom is the Lord's, and He is the governor among the nations. He remembered that God is in history, and he felt that nowhere had His hand and His mercy been so marvelously conspicuous as in the history of this nation. He hoped and he prayed that that same hand would continue to guide us, and that same mercy continue to abound to us in the time of our greatest need. I speak what I know and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that guidance and mercy were the props on which he humbly and habitually leaned. That they were the best hope he had for himself and for his country. Hence when he was leaving home in Illinois and coming to this city to take his seat in the Executive Chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to the old and tried friends who gathered tearfully around him, and bade him farewell, I leave you with this request—pray for me. They did pray for him, and millions of others prayed for him. Nor did they pray in vain. Their prayers were heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with a heavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his administration from its commencement to its close. God raised him up for a great and glorious mission, furnished him for his work, and aided him in its accomplishment. Nor was it merely by strength of mind and honesty of heart and purity and pertinacity of purpose, that He furnished him. In addition to these things He gave him a calm and abiding confidence in the overruling providence of God, and in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness through the power and the blessing of God. This confidence strengthened him in all his hours of anxiety and toil, and inspired him with calm and cheering hope when others were inclined to despondency and gloom. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this very room, to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay him their respects in the darkest day of our civil conflict: "Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God, and when events are very threatening and prospects very dark, I still hope that in some way which man cannot see, all will be well in the end, because our cause is just and God is on our side. Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul both sure and steadfast. It made him firm and strong. It emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right, for the cause of God and humanity, and it held him in steady, patient and unswerving adherence to a policy of administration which he thought, and which we all now think, both God and humanity required him to adopt. We admired and loved him on many accounts, for strong and various reasons. We admired his childlike simplicity; his freedom from guile and deceit; his staunch and sterling integrity; his kind and forgiving temper; his industry and patience; his persistent, self-sacrificing devotion to all the duties of his eminent position, from the least to the greatest; his readiness to hear and consider the cause of the poor and humble, suffering and oppressed; his charity. His inflexible purpose, that what freedom had gained in our terrible civil strife should never be lost, and that the end of the war should be the end of slavery, and as a consequence of rebellion, his readiness to spend and be spent for the attainment of such a triumph, a triumph, the blessed fruits of which should be as wide-spreading as the earth, and as enduring as the sun. All these things commanded and fixed our admiration, and the admiration of the world, and stamped upon his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness. But more sublime than any or all of these, more holy and influential, more beautiful and strong and sustaining was his abiding confidence in God and in the final triumph of truth and righteousness through Him and for His sake. This was his noblest virtue, his grandest principle, the secret alike of his strength, his patience and his success. This, it seems to me, after being near him steadily and with him often for more than four years, is the principle by which more than by any other, he being dead yet speaketh. Yes, by his steady enduring confidence in God, and in the complete ultimate success of the cause of God, which is the cause of humanity, more than in any other way does he now speak to us and to the nation he loved and served so well. By this he speaks to his successor in office, and charges him to have faith in God. By this he speaks to the members of his Cabinet, the men with whom he counciled so often and associated with so long, and he charges them to have faith in God. By this he speaks to all who occupy positions of influence and authority in these sad and tumultuous times, and he charges them all to have faith in God. By this he speaks to this great people as they sit in sackcloth to-day, and weep for him with a bitter wailing, and refuse to be comforted, and he charges them to have faith in God, and by this he will speak through the ages, and to all rulers and people in every land, and His message to them will be, Cling to liberty and right, battle for them, bleed for them, die for them if need be, and have confidence in God. O, that the voice of this testimony may sink down into our hearts to-day and every day, and into the heart of the nation, and exert appropriate influence upon our feelings, our faith, our patience and our devotion to the cause, now dearer to us than ever before, because consecrated by the blood of its conspicuous defender, its truest and most fondly trusted friend. He is dead. But the God in whom he trusted lives, and He can guide and strengthen his successor as He guided and strengthened him. He is dead. But the memory of his virtues; of his wise and patriotic counsels and labors; of his calm and steady faith in God, lives as precious, and will be a power for good in the country quite down to the end of time. He is dead. But the cause he so ardently loved; so ably, patiently, toward those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy; his wonderful skill in reconciling differences among the friends of the Union, leading them away from abstractions and inducing them to work together and harmoniously for the common weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no distinction of color or race, but regarded all men as brethren, and endowed alike by their creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; faithfully represented and defended, not for himself only, not for us only, but for all people in all their coming generations till time shall be no more. That cause survives his fall and will survive it. The light of its brightening prospects flashes cheeringly to-day athwart the gloom occasioned by his death, and the language of God's united providences is telling us that though the friends of liberty die liberty itself is immortal. There is no assassin strong enough and no weapon deadly enough to quench its inexhaustible life or arrest its onward march to the conquest and empire of the world. This is our confidence and this is our consolation, as we weep and mourn to-day; though our beloved President is slain our beloved country is saved; and so we sing of mercy as well as of judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is also the dawning of a brighter, happier day upon our stricken and weary land. God be praised that our fallen chief lived long enough to see the day dawn, and the day star of joy and peace arise upon the nation. He saw it and was glad. Alas! alas! He only saw the dawn when the sun has risen full orbed and glorious, and a happy reunited people are rejoicing in its light. It will shine upon his grave, but that grave will be a precious and a consecrated spot. The friends of Liberty and of the Union will repair to it in years and ages to come, to pronounce the memory of its occupant blessed, and gathering from his very ashes, and from the rehearsal of his deeds and virtues, fresh incentives to patriotism, they will there renew their vows of fidelity to their country and their God. And now I know not that I can more appropriately conclude this discourse, which is but a sincere and simple utterance of the heart, than by addressing to our departed President, with some slight modification, the language which TACITUS, in his Life of AGRICOLA, addresses to his venerable and departed father-in-law. With you we may now congratulate. You are blessed not only because your life was a career of glory, but because you were released when your country was safe, it was happiness to die. We have lost a parent, and in our distress it is now an addition to our heartfelt sorrow that we had it not in our power to commune with you on the bed of languishing and receive your last embrace. Your dying words would have been ever dear to us. Your commands we should have treasured up, and graven them on our hearts. This sad comfort we have lost, and the wound, for that reason, pierces deeper. From the world of spirits behold your disconsolate family and people. Exalt our mind from fond regret and unavailing grief to the contemplation of your virtues. Those we must not lament. It were impiety to sully them with a tear. To cherish their memory, to embalm them with our praises, and so far as we can to emulate your bright example, will be the truest mark of our respect, the best tribute we can offer. Your wife will thus preserve the memory of the best of husbands; and thus your children will prove their filial piety; by dwelling constantly on your works and actions, they will have an illustrious character before their eyes; and not content with the bare image of your mortal frame, they will have what is more valuable—the form and features of your mind. Busts and statues, like their originals, are frail and perishable. The soul is formed of finer elements, and its inward form is not to be expressed by the hand of an artist. With unconscious matter our manners and our morals may, in some degree, trace the resemblance. All of you that gained your love and raised our admiration still subsist, and will ever subsist, preserved in the minds of men, the register of ages, and the records of fame of others who figured in the stage of life, and were the worthiest of a former day, will sink for want of a faithful historian into the common lot of oblivion, inglorious and unremembered. But you, our lamented friend and head, delineated with truth and fairly consigned to posterity, will survive yourself and triumph over the injuries of time.

Rev. E. H. GRAY, D. D. pastor of the E-street Baptist Church, closed the solemn services with prayer.

The corpse was then removed to the hearse, which was in front of the door of the Executive Mansion, and at 2 o'clock the procession was formed. It took the line of Pennsylvania-avenue. The streets were kept clear of all incumbrances, but the sidewalks were densely lined with people from the White House to the Capitol, a distance of a mile and a half. The roofs, porticos, windows and all elevated points were occupied by interested spectators. As the procession started minute-guns were fired near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capitol. The bells of all the churches in the city and of the various engine-houses were tolled.

First in the order of procession was a detachment of colored troops, then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry, navy, marine and army officers on foot; the pall-bearers in carriages next; the hearse, drawn by six white horses—the coffin prominent to every beholder. The floor on which it rested was strewn with evergreens, and the coffin covered with white flowers. Then followed Physicians of the late President, then the grand hearse and the guard of honor and the pall-bearers, Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN and little TAD, the President's favorite son, in a carriage, and TOMMY behind. Mrs. LINCOLN was not present at either the ceremony or in the procession, she not having left her bed since Saturday last. The mourners, the delegations from Illinois and Kentucky, came next in order, and then President JOHNSON in a carriage, with Hon. PRESTON KING and the Cabinet Ministers. The carriages on this part of the line were flanked by a strong cavalry guard, with drawn sabres. Then came more carriages, with the Diplomatic Corps, Judges, Senators, and others; then members of the House of Representatives, on foot; the officers of the House; the New-York delegations; the Massachusetts delegation, with Gen. BUTLER, in civilian's dress, prominently in the line, delegations from other States, Masons, Knight Templars, Perseverance Fire Company of Philadelphia, Catholic clergy, nine delegations, department clerks two thousand strong, Gen. MEIGS and staff and the Quartermasters department brigade, a regiment of Fenians, the Treasury regiment. Gen. McCALLUM and staff, and a brigade of the employes of the United States military railroads, all wearing an appropriate badge. Next a large delegation from Alexandria, with a car on which was painted, "Alexandria mourns the national loss." Then came one of the saddest scenes in the entire column, a battalion of scarred and maimed veterans, with bandaged limbs and heads, with an arm or leg gone, but hobbling along on crutches, determined that their homage to their great chief should be as sincere as that of their companions. Then more firemen and Sons of Temperance, with a battalion of soldiers, in full regalia of these excellent Sons; then Colored Benevolent Associations, with their banners draped and their walk and mein the very impersonation of sorrow.

The procession finally ended, but was almost two hours in passing a given point, and the head of it had actually begun to disperse at the Capitol before the rear of the column had passed beyond the Treasury Department.

On the arrival at the eastern gate of the Capitol, the remains were conveyed into the rotunda, where a catafalque like that in the Executive Mansion had been erected to receive them. Here the attendants assembled, and amid profound silence Rev. Dr. GURLEY read the burial service.

The vast assemblage then began to disperse, and the obsequies of the lamented dead were over. During the entire afternoon the bells in the city and in Georgetown and Alexandria were tolled, and minute guns fired from the fortifications. So may we lament with TENNYSON:

Let the bell be toll'd.
And a deeper knell in the heart be knoll'd,
And the sound of the sorrowing anthem roll'd
Through the dome of the golden cross
And the volleying cannon thunder his loss.

The remains lie in state at the capitol until Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, when they will proceed northward. The route has been shortened somewhat from the published programme of this morning at the earnest request of Mrs. LINCOLN, but she has finally consented that they may proceed to Philadelphia and New-York, and they will lie in state at Philadelphia during Sunday, and arrive in New-York on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, remaining there until Tuesday.

The Funeral Elsewhere.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 19.

To-day the flags on all the public buildings, the Consulate, and most of the shipping in the port were at half-mast. The business places of all Americans were closed during the hours of the obsequies, and their residences and the Consulate draped in mourning.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, April 19.

The citizens of St. John and Fredericton expressed their sympathy with the people of the United States by closing all the public offices and places of business between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day. The bells were tolled, and the flags placed at half mast on nearly every flag-staff, public and private. Our people have seldom been moved so deeply.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 19.

The universal expression of mourning manifested to-day has no parallel in the history of Boston. Every place of business, including groceries and barrooms, was closed the entire day. Religious services were held in all the churches. The city is draped throughout with emblems of mourning.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, April 19.

The obsequies of the late President were commemorated here by a procession of all the military and a large majority of the citizens of the place, the line being considerably over a mile in length, comprising the State and Municipal authorities, officers and men of the army and navy, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Firemen, Sons of Temperance, and other organizations. Addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were delivered in front of the Court-house by different clergymen of the city. All the public buildings, and a great portion of the private residences are handsomely draped in mourning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, April 19.

Solemn services, in commemoration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, were held in the several churches to-day, and were fully attended. Bells were tolled and minute guns were fired. A large military and civic procession escorted the Governor to the public hall, where a eulogy was pronounced. The streets were thronged with people to see the pageant. The city was draped in mourning.

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 18.

The City Council to-night passed a resolution deploring the impious act of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination, mournfully sympathizing with his countrymen and recommending the business of the city be suspended for two hours from noon to-morrow. Only one member dissented.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 19.

The public meeting called by the Mayor was numerously attended.] The Anglican Bishop, the Superintendent of Education, members of Parliament, and the principal citizens, were on the platform.

Hon. Mr. RYAN moved that the citizens of Montreal desire to express the sentiments of horror and detestation with which the cowardly assassination of President LINCOLN has filled them, which was seconded by Hon. Mr. DURION in an animated address (in French,) and was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mr. McGEE moved the second resolution:

Resolved, That we regard the unprovoked assassination the greatest of crimes ever committed, not merely against the people of the United States, but as a crime against our common country. There was not the least palliation or excuse for it; indeed, the whole civilized world on hearing it would be astonished and paralyzed. The assassin had struck a boon against principles which were as old as the dawn of civilization, and in which we were as much interested as the people of the States themselves. There is this consolation: The assassin's knife had never touched the core of a cause, nor given a deadly wound to the soul of an immortal principle. Another assassination was attempted on the same evening, but had failed, and it was a matter of congratulation that at least one death would be all that we had to record in connection with the foul tragedy. He expressed the feeling of all classes in Canada when he said they congratulated the people of the United States, that their foreign Secretary had been saved from murder and death. He was sure that all who beheld the universal gloom cast over the city last Saturday, saw a manifestation of sympathy even greater than that exhibited in the fact of the present meeting. Mr. LINCOLN had shown himself remarkable for the spirit of clemency and desire for peace, and if the American public should still keep their balance under their present exasperation, they would show that they were able indeed to achieve a victory greater than any they had on the field, namely, a victory over themselves, and that they were truly able and worthy to hold the reins of self-government.

Hon. JAMES FERRIER seconded the resolution. How could we refrain from shedding tears over him who had thus fallen by the hand of the assassin; and it was our duty to offer sympathy with the afflicted people of the United States; and he had no doubt but God would overrule this sad dispensation to their good, and to that of their country.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved the next resolution, that on the part of the citizens of Montreal this meeting decided to convey to the people of the United States its sincere sympathy and confidence in their present loss.

FROM ALBANY.

Resolutions of the Legislative Committee on the Death of President Lincoln.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 19.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Joint Select Committee of the Senate and Assembly, which were passed unanimously by the two Houses to-day.

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New-York has received the announcement of the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, with emotions of profound sorrow.

That in the character of the illustrious dead were united the patriot and statesman, whose purity of purpose and wisdom of counsel have guided our republic safely in its hour of greatest trial, and enshrined him in the affections of the American people.

That this sad, and afflicting event is a national bereavement, and the more to be deplored that his Administration having well-nigh suppressed the gigantic rebellion, promised as its crowning point of glory the speedy and happy pacification of the whole country.

That the unparalleled crime by which the nation has been deprived of the services of the Chief of its own free choice while in the active discharge of his duties, is not only revolting to the general sense of mankind, but is an outrage upon popular government, particularly deserving of the execration of the American people, and consigning to eternal infamy its perpetrators and abettors.

That we have the highest confidence in the patriotism, good sense, virtue and religion of the American people; and we believe that even under this greatest of all calamities, they will exhibit to the world their regard for the constitution and laws of the country, their love of justice and order, and their firm reliance upon an allwise and overruling Providence.

That to God, who has been with this nation from the beginning, who through the past four years of terrible war, has guided and protected us, and who of late has so signally blessed us, as we turn in this our day of distress and humbly commit ourselves and our interests.

That while the country mourns its loss, its sympathies are due to the bereaved family of the deceased, and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to them these resolutions, with the expression of the sincere condolence in their misfortunes of the people of this State.

That to Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, we tender our sympathy in his sufferings, and our hope for his speedy recovery; and we assure him that the murderous attempt to remove him from his sphere of usefulness has only strengthened him in the love and confidence of his countrymen.

That the Capitol be draped in mourning, and the members and officers of both houses wear a uniform badge of sorrow for thirty days; and that it is recommended to all the citizens of this State to wear some symbol of mourning for a like period.

In the Senate eloquent and appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. FOLGER, MURPHY, COOK, ANDREWS and others.

From Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, April 18.

A very large meeting was held at the Court-house this morning, to express the public sentiments in regard to the assassination of President LINCOLN.

Gov. BRAMLETTE was chosen President of the meeting, and made a touching and feeling address. He was followed by Maj.-Gen. PALMER and Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, the former embodying a spirited sketch of Mr. LINCOLN's life, and the latter paying a high and eloquent and beautiful tribute to the memory of the departed Chief Magistrate, and expressing great confidence in the future of our country.

Dr. L. S. BELL, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series expressing the profound sense of the meeting over the calamity which has befallen the nation in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and pledging ourselves to sustain the national authority in future to destroy the rebellion, promising support to ANDREW JOHNSON, counseling the citizens to rely upon the laws to redress all grievances caused by the exasperating circumstances which may encircle them, proffering sympathy to the bereaved family of Mr. LINCOLN, devoting the 19th of April to testimonials of respect to our late President, and inviting all the associations in the city to join in the military procession to-morrow.

These resolutions were solemnly and unanimously adopted.

While the meeting was progressing, eighteen German Societies at Turner Hall, passed a resolution to join in the procession to-morrow.

Col. DANIEL J. DILL, of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry has been relieved as Post Commander and assigned to the position of Provost-Marshal General of Kentucky.

Gen. L. D. WATKINS, has been assigned to the position of Post Commander.

Secretary Seward and Frederick Seward Continue to Improve.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.

Secretary SEWARD and FREDERICK SEWARD continue to improve.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

GEORGE F. ROBINSON, a soldier and nurse, who was in attendance on Secretary SEWARD on Friday night, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavors that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend were frustrated.

According to ROBINSON's narrative, FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Maj. SEWARD and Mr. HANSELL were all wounded on the stairway, as heretofore mentioned in this correspondence. As ROBINSON opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, a man struck at his breast. In his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which appeared to be about twelve inches in length and one inch in width.

ROBINSON determined to oppose h's progress and raised his arm to parry the blow. The consequence was that a wound was inflicted in the centre of his (ROBINSON's) forehead, close to the hair, which he wears turned back. The knife glanced and the clenched hand in which the man held the dagger came down upon Mr. ROBINSON's face and felled him to the floor.

Miss SEWARD at this juncture escaped from the room, and ran to the front window screaming murder. The assassin leaped to the bed where Mr. SEWARD lay, still apparently in a helpless condition, and gave a tremendous blow at his face. He missed his mark, however, and almost fell across Mr. SEWARD's body.

By this time ROBINSON had recovered, jumped on the bed, and caught hold of the assassin's arms. While he was thus attempting to hold the assassin, the latter struck Mr. SEWARD on the left side of the face, and then on the right side. The assassin then raised up, and he and ROBINSON came to the floor together. They both got on to their feet, ROBINSON still keeping a firm hold of him.

The assassin reached his left arm over ROBINSON's shoulder and endeavored to force him to the floor. Finding he could not handle ROBINSON in that position, he dropped his pistol which had been forced against Mr. ROBINSON's face in the hand which was around his neck, caught hold of ROBINSON's right arm with his left hand and struck behind ROBINSON with the knife. They still continued to struggle for a few moments, ROBINSON forcing him toward the door which was open, with the intention of throwing him over the balusters.

When they had nearly reached the door Major AUGUSTUS SEWARD entered the room. ROBINSON called upon him to take the knife out of the assassin's hand. Major SEWARD immediately clutched the assassin. The latter then struck ROBINSON in the stomach, knocking him down, broke away from Major SEWARD, and rushed down stairs.

During the scuffle, when he cannot say, Mr. ROBINSON received a wound quite serious, some two inches in breadth, on the upper part of the right shoulder blade, another a little lower down on the same side, and also a slight one on the left shoulder.

While struggling with the man near the bedside, he had seized the wrist of his right hand, in which was the dagger, and did not release his hold until knocked down by the assassin near the door, and after Maj. SEWARD had come to his assistance.

He returned to the room after he found that the assassin had escaped, and found that the Secretary had got off the bed on to the floor, dragging with him the bed clothes, and was lying in a pool of blood. Upon going to the Secretary he found no pulse in his wrist, and stated to Miss SEWARD, who had reëntered the room and asked if her father was dead, that he believed he was. But upon a second examination, ROBINSON ascertained that his heart was still beating.

The Secretary then said: "I am not dead. Send for the police and a surgeon and close the house." He then placed the Secretary upon the bed, telling him he must not talk. Mr. SEWARD did not speak after that.

Mr. HANSELL subsequently told Mr. ROBINSON that having been alarmed by the noise, he had started for the Secretary's room, and was met on the stairway by the assassin, and was wounded and thrust to one side.

Mr. ROBINSON remained with Mr. SEWARD until 11 o'clock the next morning, when he was removed to the Douglas Hospital. Every attention is being paid to this brave man by the attendants of this institution, and his condition is very favorable.

The Feeling at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 16.

The sorrowful intelligence of the dastardly assassination of President LINCOLN, was first received here at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and created a profound sensation. The flag on the ramparts of the Fortress was immediately placed at half mast, and almost at the same instant (with such lightning rapidity did the sad intelligence extend,) every vessel in the harbor, including the British gunboat *Styx* and two French men-of-war, exhibited the same sign of the great national calamity. To-day many of the transports, moving to and fro, are draped in mourning. On every side the intense grief that pervades all circles is plainly visible.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 17.

Two detective officers arrived here this morning from Baltimore, and arrested the cashier of a sutler's store, at this place, on suspicion of having been in some way connected with the assassination of the President. Several other arrests have been also made during the day; but the parties were subsequently discharged, as no evidence could be found against them.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, arrived this afternoon from Charleston, with Gens. DIX and ANDERSON, and other officers and civilians, returning from the celebration of the raising of the national flag over Fort Sumter. The distinguished party on board, did not receive the intelligence of the assassination of the President, and the attack on Mr. SEWARD, until they came within a few miles of the harbor, when they were hailed by the guardship, and the sad news was revealed.

About 800 officers and privates, paroled prisoners of LEE's army, have arrived here to-day, en route to their homes in the various Southern States. The flow of these prisoners, many of them desperate characters, from Richmond is continuous, and as a large proportion of the mare bound North, and especially as they take passage to Baltimore, it behooves our authorities and citizens too keep a sharp watch over them.

A Rumor About Booth.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, April 19.

BOOTH, the murderer, it is supposed was on the passenger train that left here at 6 o'clock for Pottsville. A gentleman noticed him on the train before it reached here, spoke to him and shook hands with him. During the conversation BOOTH colored up several times, and appeared annoyed and desirous of avoiding observation. The gentleman is positive it is BOOTH, having known him for several years. Why he did not give the alarm at once or before the train left here, I do not know, but just as the train left he notified several of the officers of the road. An extra train was immediately sent in pursuit of the train. Telegrams were sent to all points upon the line of the road. The result is as yet unknown.

FROM RICHMOND.

Arrival of Gen. R. E. Lee, With his Staff, Including his Two Sons—Their Modest Entry—Extraordinary Influx of Graybacks—Chivalric Behavior of Both Northerners and Southerners—The Suppressed Meeting of the Call Signed by Judge Campbell—Its Spurious Character—The True and Only Mode of Reconstruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Richmond, Va., Saturday, April 15—10 P. M.

The grand, and indeed only important event of to-day, is the arrival among us of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He arrived in the afternoon, in company with eight of his staff, including his two sons, Wm. F. H. Lee, (who had been reported killed,) and Fitz Hugh Lee, both fine, soldierly-looking men. The General himself looks far more aged and broken down than the published portraits of him usually represent; and, indeed, it can scarcely be wondered at, when we think of the dreadful strain upon his energies, both mental and physical, during the past four years, rendered more intense—who can doubt?—from the semi-consciousness that he was in antagonism to the right. The party came in direct from the army and the Danville road, and passed through the town on horseback to the General's residence, followed by three or four wagons containing their effects. As they passed unostentatiously through the town to the General's residence on Grace street, the crowd cheered him, and he gracefully bowed in return. On reaching his house a considerable crowd speedily collected there, and many thought they might be favored by a speech; but the General knew far better what was in keeping with good taste and judgment, even if he had not had domestic affliction enough—in the person of his suffering lady—to engross all his thoughts. The sanctity of grief seemed to universally suppress what might on any other occasion have aroused the most intense curiosity to gaze upon so world-renowned a man, and I was very glad, within less than half an hour after his arrival, to see the silent street so free of passengers or idlers, that one could hardly imagine there had been so distinguished an arrival.

Richmond presents just now the most extraordinary admixture of gray coats with blue that you can possibly imagine; You are conversing with one of our officers in the crowded hall of the Spottswood House or on the sidewalk, and ten chances to one but the first person within hearing, on either side of you, is a Confederate officer or citizen. Some find fault with this, and think it would be in much better taste if our Southern friends would doff so conspicuous a badge. But it is not every one who may find it convenient to purchase another suit, even if he wished to do so, at the present extravagant price of broadcloth; and, beside, nobody should now care a fig about the color of a uniform. Our anxiety is rather, by gentlemanly interchange of thought and genuine friendliness of demeanor, so to work upon the hearts under that gray uniform, that they shall feel no more hatred toward us than we do, or ever did, toward them, and feel at last how much they have always misconstrued us.

To the honor of both our Northern people and the Southerners, I am bound to say that—in spite of this strange public amalgamation, which would almost seem to court warm and angry discussions, where the dun clouds of war have scarcely yet rolled away—I have yet to hear one single word of unpleasant argument, of crimination or recrimination, among the large and promiscuous crowds with which I am hourly brought in contact. This is true "chivalry" which I have found in the South, and I am glad to say that the North is not one whit behind it. I do not mean to say that, as a general rule, I have met any fraternization or cordiality between two so long and so lately embittered antagonisms; although there are not wanting plenty of individual cases of them. I mean that each preserves a proud and respectful reserve, carefully avoiding anything like unpleasant contact, each party eyeing the other evidently as "foemen worthy of their steel." This is no little point to have gained, for it is the pivot upon which our whole social organization will yet turn. Four years ago such a mutual feeling of respect between North and South was utterly impossible, and, but for the war, may not have been known among us for the next century. If this hideous convulsion had produced no other good, this one feature, in a national point of view, is alone worth all the blood and treasure it has cost; for it was the absence of this feature that enabled political gamblers to plunge us into such a sea of horrors.

The recent order of Gen. Ord, prohibiting members of the recent rebel legislature from holding their published meeting on the 25th, has naturally created quite a stir. I am of those who hold that the General was perfectly right; for, as I said in a former letter, I had no faith in their deliberations coming to any good. The whole thing was unnaturally precipitate. You cannot have the ocean quiet immediately after the winds have subsided that lashed it into fury. These gentlemen *could* not, if they would, come to the discussion of so grave a matter as State reconstruction in the proper spirit,—in the *only* spirit which our outraged and victorious government would condescend to recognize,—and if they could, such extraordinary vacillation of feeling would hardly be entitled to respect. A little *time* we must have, to cool the passions down and let in the light of reason. Virginia (never really out of the Union, but merely, during bad behavior, deprived of her *functions* in it—just as a criminal citizen, without losing his citizenship, forfeits the rights of it until repentant and pardoned) must and will soon be knocking penitently at the door of the Union; but the government can afford to wait until she comes modestly and unexcitedly to ask forgiveness, and the resumption of the place she had temporarily abandoned, but not lost, among her sisters.

In the meantime, martial law will be kept over us, both for the repression of anything like insubordination, and for tempting timid capital from the North to come and percolate in safety the exhausted viens of the South, giving fresh energy and vitality to it. Let loose the floodgates of commerce upon these exhausted regions; nothing will so speedily put out, for ever, the slumbering embers of sedition. The more Northern and Southern people mingle, the more they like and respect each other; the more they are kept asunder, by prohibitory laws, the longer will the South—from sheer ignorance of us and our motives—nurse the insane hatred and prejudices they have so long felt against us. Every true gentleman, whether military or civic, now freely mingling with the people of Richmond, upon terms of mutual respect and self-interest, is sowing the seed of a peace and concord with the South, that all the powers of treason can never uproot again. We cannot have too much of this amalgamation, and immediately, too, now that the conflict of armies has virtually ceased. Instead of locking up once rebellious States, until they come and express a reluctant and dubious loyalty, turn commerce and self-interest in upon them at once, to mould their minds into genuine and true loyalty. Let them drink freely of the sweets of Northern friendship, of Northern capital and enterprise among their crushed and bleeding cities and plains, and they will soon find which suits them best—the present or the past. But a few months of such a régime in Richmond, for instance, and the secession-monger, in drumming up for recruits among his former boon companions of treason, will find them all so buried in their ledgers, with Yankee partners and friends, and shouting so lustily for readmission into the good old Union, that the discomfited marplot would have to go where Benedict Arnold and others of that ilk are supposed to be; for he certainly would not find them here.

These opinions, so directly bearing upon our present condition, I do not venture to claim as my own. Feeling their force, I give them as the result not only of what gifted Northern men have expressed in my bearing, but what *I know to be the feeling of many highly intelligent gentlemen in this very community.*

J. R. HAMILTON.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Record of the Operations of Our Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Near Sawney's Creek, Appomattox Co., Va., Saturday, April 8—2 o'clock P. M.

Up to the hour I write, there has been no fighting to-day. The result of the cavalry operations up to this time is, that not less than 15,000 of the men with which Lee left Richmond and Petersburgh have been captured, together with thirty or more pieces of artillery, several hundred wagons and 2,000 mules and horses; but these captures, large and satisfactory as they are, do not begin in importance as affecting the final result, or the fact that Lee has been forced to change his line of retreat. The testimony is conclusive, that when he set out on his retreat, Danville was his destination. The successful battle at Five Forks, followed up by the still grander affair on Harper's plantation, near Little Sailor Creek, enabled the Second Cavalry Division (Gen. Crook's) alone, yesterday, to force what troops Lee had on this side across the Appomattox, and he is now making indecent haste toward Lynchburgh, with the whole of Grant's army at his heels and left flank. At this moment, the cavalry is about thirty miles from Lynchburgh, while Lee, on the Buckingham road, eight miles to our right, has thirty-five miles to make before he can gain that point. Deserters, or men "going home" without leave and men "coming in" to give themselves up, are picked up by the cavalry in every direction; and if the statements made by these men are reliable—and there is no reason to doubt them—what yet remains of Lee's grand army is little else than a disorganized mob. Out of supplies—having had no rations issued since the retreat was commenced on the 1st instant—laboring under the depressing influence of numerous defeats and disasters, it is not to be wondered at that the army is demoralized, and Lee for once at a loss what to do, as that is evidently his condition just now.

The Second Division, under Gen. Cook, went to Farmingdale Station yesterday, when Smith's brigade charged through the village, and within sight of the enemy's wagon train. In this charge about one hundred prisoners were captured, and several flags. The enemy's infantry guarding the train, hurried to the spot, when Gen. Gregg charged with his brigade, and was repulsed. Lord's battery got into position, and shelled Gen. Lee's headquarters, and made the whole staff "get up and get." The enemy having burned the splendid bridges at this point to prevent pursuit, the river had to be forded at a very bad place, the water being so deep that the gun carriages were entirely submerged while crossing. Gen. Davies' brigade covered the movement; but when the rebel infantry came up in force, our cavalry retired. The losses of Monday will not exceed 75 men, 40 of whom were prisoners, and among the latter was Gen. Gregg and Lieut. Payne, Eighth Pennsylvania, of his Staff, who got cut off. Gen. Evans, it is said, commanded the enemy.

Most of the prisoners captured appeared to be clerks from Richmond—at all events a majority of them have never been exposed much to the sun's rays. One of the prisoners was an insane man, who, after his capture pulled out a bag of gold, and distributed its contents among the soldiers; he also tore up a large number of Confederate bonds—saying, as he did so, "that was the way he would serve the so-called." Insane men are found everywhere in this section; most of them, it is alleged, were made so by trials and suffering brought on by the war.

Lee to-day, according to the report of deserters and prisoners, captured by scouts, has scattered his artillery and supply trains in every direction. It is not possible for them all to escape.

E. A. PAUL.

Another Brilliant Affair by Gen Custer—Capture of Three Railway Trains, 25 Pieces Artillery, 200 Wagons, &c., by the Third Division.

Appomattox Station, Saturday, April 8—10 o'clock P. M.

I have just witnessed another brilliant and successful dash by Gen. Custer, at the head of the Third Cavalry Division.

The cavalry left camp near Prospect Station this morning, the First and Third Divisions on one road—the latter division in advance, the Second Division taking a road to the left—all destined for this point. On the road a large number of straggling soldiers were picked up, some of whom were cut off from their column by the burning of the Appomattox bridges at Farmingdale, yesterday, and others who were on their way home without leave. From these men it was ascertained that a large number of stragglers, and possibly a train, might be found at the station. Just as this fact had been ascertained, Gen. Merritt sent an order to Gen. Custer to halt and mass his command. Custer told the aid the information he had obtained and that he should press on as rapidly as possible unless the order was repeated. No further order was received and the column made all speed possible. When the advance guard, Capt. Rennington's squadron Second New-York, (Harris Light,) had arrived within two miles of the station, it was ascertained that there were several supply trains on the track and a park of artillery in the vicinity. The advance, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Birdsey and Major Glover of the same regiment, made a dash upon the station. Some 300 rebel soldiers made for the woods without firing a shot, leaving upon the main track and switches three large freight trains and one other train with locomotives attached and steam up. The engineer attempted to run the train off, but upon call moved the trains back to the depot again. Men were at once found in the Second New-York capable of running engines, who were detached to take the trains toward Burkeville Junction—to a place of safety. Three long trains filled with supplies of all kinds were thus run off before the enemy could recover from their first surprise, and a fourth was subsequently burned, with the depot. The balance of the Second New-York, Col. Randal, was quickly pushed forward to support Capt. Rennington's squadron. By this time the enemy had rallied, and the balance of Pennington's brigade, (composed of the Third New-Jersey, Col. Robson, Second Ohio, Col. Nettleton,) dashed in upon the run, followed immediately by Wells' brigade, composed of the Eighth New-York, Maj. Bliss; Fifteenth New-York, Col. Coppinger, and First Vermont, Lieut.-Col. Hall, and Capehart's brigade, First Virginia, Lieut.-Col. Capehart; Second Virginia, Lieut.-Col. Allen; First New-York, (Lincoln,) Capt. Stevens. By the time Capehart's brigade dashed in, the enemy rallied in strong force and opened fire from a park of artillery. This artillery, rebel prisoners assert, consisted of *forty pieces*, and was parked in a circle, and every piece shotted ready for use. After a brief skirmishing, Woodruff got his battery into position, and opened a rapid fire at short range. Several advances were made and repulsed, until finally, Gen. Custer, seizing upon a favorable opportunity, made a grand dash, just as the First Division was moving in upon his right. Custer never made a halt until he had reached Appomattox Court-house, three miles distant, where he found his command mixed up with a large force of panic-stricken infantry, supposed to be two divisions under Longstreet. Night coming on, Gen. Custer fell back, while the First Division (Davis') assumed the offensive, to enable the Third Division to bring off their captured property, consisting of thirty or more pieces of artillery, including the celebrated Washington Battery, about two hundred wagons, loaded with supplies of all kinds, forty-five or fifty freight cars, loaded with clothing, boots, shoes, coffee, sugar, bacon, &c., three locomotives, and hundreds of horses, mules and prisoners.

The credit of stopping the trains is immediately due to Lieut. Norvall, of Custer's Staff, who, being with the advance guard, saw the trains moving off, and taking half-a-dozen men, dashed up to the advanced locomotive, and brought the train to a standstill, by firing a couple of shots at the engineer. Norvall then run the trains back.

This fight, which lasted perhaps two hours, was one of the most strongly contested this command has yet experienced; and naturally, for the supplies were brought to this station to ration Lee's whole army. In going into the fight, Pennington put his brigade on the extreme left, Wells took the right, and Capehart the centre. At several points portions of the line were advanced to within twenty yards of the enemy's guns, and as often they were compelled to fall back, the enemy sweeping the line with canister. Seizing upon a favorable opportunity, just at dark, the whole line charged, swinging in the wings upon the enemy's flanks; at the same time Custer in person dashed up with the troops on the road in the centre, and the place was carried. This point gained, the fighting did not cease, for the enemy made a stubborn resistance as they fell back toward Appomattox Court-house and Lynchburgh road, upon which was a train of wagons and artillery. Reaching this road, Custer gathered up the men around him and fought his way to the Court-house, where, leaving a portion of Wells' command to throw up defensive works, the remainder of the command fell back. Shortly after this Stagg's brigade of Devin's division came up, and was sent by Gen. Custer to relieve Wells' troops. Just as the General started up the road toward the Court-house, two guns were opened upon his rear; he turned about an instant, and said "Take those guns." The order was promptly obeyed by some of Wells' and Capehart's men; the guns were taken. In this connection an interesting fact occurs to me. During the six months Gen. Custer has commanded the Third Division, every gun that has ever been opened upon the command has been captured by it. In this period of time eighty-one guns have been captured by the division before to-day. The number captured to-day, owing to the lateness of the hour, is not yet known: but the number is not less than twenty-five, and there may be as many as fifty pieces, when all are collected.

This glorious result was mainly achieved through the indomitable energy and great daring of Gen. Custer, who was in the front at all times directing, rallying and encouraging the officers and men. In this work he was ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. Whitaker and other staff officers, as well as the Brigade Commanders and many other officers, field and line. The work in hand was a difficult one, and required the utmost exertions to keep the men at their work. Robt. E. Lee, the prisoners say, was on the ground, though Gens. Walker, Pendleton and others had immediate command in the field; but Lee had no opportunity to place his men behind breastworks, and as has been the case on every field during the war under such circumstance, the rebels met with a serious disaster.

Gen. Custer's magnetic influence on the battle-field was again illustrated to-day on more than one occasion. I have already referred to the capture of two guns by order. At an earlier hour there were three guns in one place making sad havoc in our line; charge after charge was repulsed; finally Custer, as the men fell back, said: "I must have those guns within five minutes." Influenced by this remark, the men who had just fallen back rallied, and in less than five minutes the guns were in our possession, and such cheers as filled the air at the moment of triumph will never be forgotten.

The fight had not been going on more han twenty minutes before Gen. Sheridan and staff rode upon the field, but the arrangements of Gen. Custer were not interfered with.

As the troops were charging in at the commencement of the action, an engineer cut the column with a train of cars and halted; Custer ordered the train on; the engineer not heeding the order, he fired two shots at the delinquent, fortunately without doing any harm.

The supplies intended for Lee's army are to-night being issued to the cavalry, and the locomotives and trains captured will be of material service in bringing supplies from Burk's Station, or hurrying forward the infantry in case the position of the cavalry should become untenable here.

In the movement toward the Court-house, Lieut.-Col. Root, of the Fifteenth New-York, was captured.

During the fight one man deliberately fired a ball through his own foot rather than go into a charge.

Col. Wells had another horse shot under him.

Maj. Cummings, of the First Vermont, also had a horse killed.

The annexed list of casualties is furnished by Surgeon Bowlby, Director of the Third Division, and embraces all the wounded who have been taken to hospital up to this hour:

First Lieut. Wm. Smith, 2d Ohio—groin.
First Lieut. C. A. Nims, Co. F, 2d N. Y.—hip.
Corp. Edgar E. Henshaw, Co. D, 2d N. Y.—right hand.
Capt. A. C. Smith, Co. F, 15th N. Y.—arm shattered by shell.
Sam. Bailey, Co. E, 2d N. Y.—spine.
James Cochrane, Co. E, 2d Va.—spine.
Peter Gephart, Co. M, 2d Va.—spine.
Wm. Searls, Co. A, 2d Va.—thigh.
Lieut. E. D. Woodbury (and Adjutant,) 1st Vt.—arm and side; right hand shattered.
Marshal King, Co. B, 8th N. Y.—shoulder.
Sgt. Joshua Beverly, Co. F, 1st Va.—back.
Capt. Geo. W. Remmington, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—arm.
Sergt. J. T. Hohman, Co. D, 1st Va.—hand and hip.
M. O. Sutherland, Co. C, 2d Va.—foot.
C. R. Bagley, Co. E, 1st Vt.—shoulder.
Sergt. Wm. Ollcraft, Co. E, 2d N. Y.—leg.
George M. Ferrington, Co. M, 1st Vt.—shell, hip.
Second Lieut. Willard Fannington—groin.
Sgt. Edwin P. Yates, Co. B, 1st Vt.—leg.
Sgt. Mark N. Rogers, Co. B, 1st Vt.—side.
Pat. Cunningham, Co. D, 8th N. Y.—abdomen.
Sergt. B. L. Carr, Co. M, 1st N. H.—shoulder.
Sgt. Henry McCarty, Co. F, 8th N. Y.—side.
A. R. Watkins, Co. G, 15th N. Y.—thigh.
Corp. A. S. Barr, Co. L, 15th N. Y.—hand.
Second Lieut. J. Walters, Co. G, 1st N. Y.—shoulder.
J. J. Haskel, Co. H, 2d Ohio—leg.
N. Brown, Veterinary Surgeon, 2d N. Y.—arm.
Maj. S. B. Howe, 1st Va.—bowels
J. Chalacolmb, Co. H, 2d Ohio.
Sgt. N. West, Co. H, 15th N. Y.—arm.
Sgt. Daniel McVickey, Co. H, 15th N. Y.—shoulder.

E. A. PAUL.

Details of the Surrender of Lee's Army.

Clover Hill, Appomattox Court-house, Va., Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865.

History fails to furnish a parallel to the important events of this day—except, perhaps, in a single instance. To-day Robert E. Lee, the head and front of the slaveholders' rebellion—he who has given direction and force to all its vitality—unconditionally surrenders himself and the once powerful Army of Northern Virginia, which has hedged treason in with a wall of fire for the last four years, to the Union forces commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. Sheridan.

This great event would have transpired several days ago, it is believed, but for the interference of one of the supernumerary Generals, and many lives would have been saved; but of this I do not propose now further to speak. The transactions of the army under Gen. Sheridan, during the campaign down to the crowning effort of Custer and his Third Cavalry Division last night, I have before forwarded. At the close of yesterday's proceedings, Custer's men retired from the field, taking 24 guns with them, and destroying hundreds of wagons, leaving Devins' cavalry to hold the line. During the night Crook's Cavalry Division (the Second) took the front, and this morning the enemy made an attack in force, driving back that division rapidly, until fortunately the Fifth Corps made its appearance and checked the advance. This attack, perhaps, was one of the most impetuous made during this war, for upon its success depended the fate of Lee's whole army. For nearly two hours the battle raged fiercely, and the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Sixth Corps were brought into position to the left, but not into action. Devin's First Cavalry Division was next thrown in upon the right of the infantry, and subsequently Custer's Third Division was ordered to take the place of the First, but in marching into position, Custer made such haste as to get on the right of the line. There, on the banks of Rocky Run, was the whole of Lee's army, train and artillery, the advanced force being on the westerly bank of that stream, with Clover Hill or Appomattox Court-house between the two armies. Lee's position was nearly surrounded, and Sheridan believed that a victory would be gained in less than one hour. Never did cavalry look better or grander than the Third Division, as it advanced in column of squadrons, Wells' brigade in advance, with the Eighth New-York thrown out as a skirmish line, protecting its left flank; never did a force pass through a more severe shell fire, for the moving column on the very crest of a hill overlooking the enemy's entire camp, drew the fire of two batteries at short range; the morning sun shone brightly, and the cavalry, after the series of successes it had met with, was never more disposed to crush the rebellion at one full swoop. Custer, with his staff and escort, and handsome colors fluttering in the breeze, was on the left and near the head of the advancing column. Gen. Sheridan, with his staff, escort and colors displayed, was on the opposite flank, and nearly on a line with Custer. The immediate object of the advance here was to capture a battery on the extremity of the hill sloping toward Rocky Run, which was supported by Geary's division of rebel cavalry and Cowan's brigade of infantry. This point gained, and the rebel army, trains and everything else would be at our mercy. No wonder that Custer was magnificent, or that his division was elated with the prospects before them while passing through the terrible fire to which they were treated by the rebel batteries. It was a glorious sight. Next on the left the Fifth Corps was pressing forward, and swinging in upon its left were the other corps named—the enemy having lost by this time the ground they had gained in the morning. At this auspicious moment, just as Custer was about to give the order to charge and take the battery toward which his column was moving, there was seen to emerge through the woods Capt. Semmes and another officer of Longstreet's staff, but temporarily acting under Gen. Gordon's orders, bearing aloft a towel as a flag-of-truce. Custer demanded to know what was wanted, when the response was—

"Gen. Gordon desires a suspension of hostilities." To which request Custer promptly replied, "There can be no suspension of hostilities except on immediate and unconditional surrender of the entire army," and directed Lieut.-Col. Whitaker, his Inspector-General, to return his answer to Gen. Gordon. Whitaker left immediately, and the firing ceased at this part of the line, but skirmishing was continued in front of the Fifth Corps. Whitaker, passing through the enemy's lines, was at once taken to the headquarters of Gen. Gordon, to whom he made known the response of Gen. Custer. He was apparently at a loss what to say for a moment, but was relieved by the arrival of an officer from Gen. Longstreet's Staff, who explained that a cessation of hostilities was requested because Gens. Grant and Lee were holding a conference. This proved not to be the true state of the case, however, but Col. Whitaker, acting upon it, immediately returned—accompanied by Capt. Barton, of Rhodes' Staff, and Capt. Barton, of Walker's Staff—to our own lines, passing in through the line of the Fifth Corps, to a general officer, to whom he imparted the information he had received, and the firing ceased at this point. No sooner had Whitaker left on his mission, than Gen. Custer decided to go himself within the enemy's lines, and did so, displaying a white handkerchief, and had an interview with Longstreet and other officers of the rebel army. Just after Custer had left our lines, Geary's cavalry charged upon his column, but were driven back by Wells' brigade. The enemy, as an excuse for this attack, pretended not to know that a flag of truce had been sent in, though it came directly from the front, but the real explanation, it is supposed, is they had too much apple-jack aboard to know just what they were about. Gen. Custer having at first sent a messenger to Gen. Sheridan to inform him of what had been done, that officer, accompanied by Gen. Merritt and their respective staffs, proceeded to the court-house, which was then between the lines, and was immediately after gained by officers from both armies. The last shots of the dying rebellion were fired at Gen. Sheridan's party—one of which came very near Gen. Merritt and Capt. Wallace, one of his aids. Sentinels were stationed about the court-house, and only the privileged few were admitted within the line; but from 9 o'clock A. M. until the arrival of Gen. Grant, at about 2:30 o'clock P. M., there was free intercourse between the two armies. Gen. Lee reached the spot at about the same time as Gen. Grant, and the two entering the house of Mr. McLean, near the court-house building, the result of the consultation was made known before 4 o'clock, viz.: That the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered unconditionally. The flag of truce had caused cheering throughout both armies, but when the result of the interview was made known the shouts that filled the air was deafening; and there almost at the same instant stood two armies in battle array, who, a few hours before had been engaged in deadly strife, now at peace with each other, and both rejoicing because of that peace. How incomprehensible is the creature called man.

Thus ends the slaveholders' rebellion, on Easter Sunday, April 9, 1865, having lasted four years less three days.

The last officer wounded was Capt. Skiff, of the Fifteenth New-York Cavalry.

During the evening officers of both armies have passed back and forth freely, and a general good feeling is already manifested. Lee, it is understood, will advise Johnston and other army commanders to follow his example, which they doubtless will do. Gordon has already published an address to his men, advising them to go home and be true to the United States. The number of persons paroled will be about 23,000, which with 15,000 captured by the cavalry and 10,000 lost by straggling, added to what was captured by Grant in front of Petersburgh, makes up a very large army.

The articles of surrender were signed in the house of Wilmer McLean, and it is a fact worthy of note that the same individual owns Bull Run, where the first battle was fought, and was a refugee here—thus have his chickens come home to roost. The table upon which the important document was signed Gen. Sheridan paid $20 in gold for, and then presented it to Gen. Custer. Lieut.-Col. Whitaker purchased the chair in which Gen. Lee sat at the table, and Col. Capehart the one occupied by Gen. Grant. Before twenty-four hours I doubt if there is much of the house left—such a penchant have Americans for trophies. Gen. Sheridan has the inkstand used on the occasion.

Another interesting fact comes to my knowledge as I write. As is well known, Lee's army is out of rations, but expected to be supplied from the trains captured by Custer yesterday. The supply trains of this army are out of immediate reach. In this emergency the Twenty-fourth Corps, all colored soldiers, turned over their rations cheerfully to feed their former masters.

When Gen. Lee rode into our lines he was very carefully and well dressed in a gray uniform, bright top boots and dark slouched hat—looking indeed as if he had on his Sunday-go-to-meeting suit. He wears a full beard—iron gray, and looks like a well preserved old gentleman. He was saluted by our officers as he rode in.

The cause for the cheering in the rebel army, I am told by a person who was there at the time, was because of the liberal terms that had been granted them. They expected "subjugation" was something like State Prison life, and some of the men believed Sheridan carried along handcuffs for them. Union officers present heard cheers for Gen. Grant in the rebel lines during the day and before the conference.

The camps to-night are peaceful and brilliantly illuminated by camp-fires. It is a novel thing to see these armies, which have confronted each other in battle array for four long years, now resting in peace within speaking distance, and no pickets out, nor even a skirmish line.

E. A. PAUL.

After the Surrender—Order from General Custer.

Near Burkesville Junction, Mottoway Court-house, Va., Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

The whole army, except one corps, left the vicinity of Clover Hill yesterday morning, and is being concentrated in this vicinity, where it will probably remain until Joe Johnston and other rebel leaders decide whether they will surrender without further bloodshed or not. Robert E. Lee, and the men recently under his command, as well as the citizens generally hereabouts, expect that all will surrender forthwith. A wonderful change has come over the spirits of the soldiers and people in the State during the last week. I have had a good opportunity to talk with the officers of Lee's army, and there are very few "simon pure" Secessionists to be found, and few or none who do not believe it better for themselves, as well as the country, to unite under one flag again. Even Henry A. Wise now claims to have been a strenuous Union man, and only took up arms when forced to do so by the North to protect Southern rights. In their march to this place during the last two days, not a hostile shot has been fired, and indeed, the march has been conducted just about the same as if the people had never been in arms against the Government of the United States. At Hampden and Sydney College, at Prince Edward Court-house and various other small places passed through during the last two days, and at private houses by the roadside, a profusion of white flags were displayed. Everything and everybody seemed to wear a more cheerful aspect. The people opened their houses freely, and extended hospitalities never shown before. While a few ladies shed tears of mortification at the surrender of Lee, they nevertheless believed it all right, because Lee had done it, at the same time expressing a hope and willingness to become reconciled to the new order of things. But with the people generally, there is great rejoicing that the war is over.

If the people of Appamattox, Prince Edward and Holloway Counties and the soldiers of Lee's army represent the whole South, not one year will have elapsed before they will forget the horrors of subjugation. Half an hour after the cessation of hostilities, and within the rebel lines, a prominent officer was proposing plans for punishing the enemies of the United States, and his remarks met with approval from a crowd of graybacks who were listening to the conversation.

As Custer's cavalry column passed through the country yesterday and to-day, the people flocked to the roadside, waved handkerchiefs, and at several places actually clapped their hands to express their happiness. At the house where Gen. Custer made his headquarters last night, the people made a particular request that the band play the Star Spangled Banner—an unheard of event during the last four years.

The cavalry camp to-morrow in the vicinity of Holloway Court-house, where the force will probably remain until an order comes mustering it out of service.

Annexed will be found a circular address which speaks for itself:

Headquarters Third Cavalry Division, Appomattox Court-house, Va., Sunday, April 9, 1865.

Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division:

With profound gratitude toward the God of Battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled, and our arms rendered triumphant, your Commanding-General avails himself of this, his first opportunity, to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner by which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army. The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy in open battle, 111 pieces of field artillery, 65 battle flags, and upward of 10,000 prisoners of war, including 7 General Officers. Within the past 10 days included in the above you have captured 46 pieces of field artillery and 37 battle-flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated, and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including three memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you.

The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigues of the toilsome march, or the exposure of the battle-field; but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by your sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have so long been contending, the General Commanding is proudly confident that in the future as in the past every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response. Let us hope that our work is done and that blessed with the comforts of peace we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends. For our comrades who have fallen let us ever cherish a grateful remembrance; to the wounded and to those who languish in Southern prisoners let our own heartfelt sympathy be tendered; and now speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended and the task of the historian begins; when those deeds of daring which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry Division imperishable, are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the Commander of the Third Cavalry Division.

G. A. CUSTER, Brev. Maj.-Gen. Com'g.
Official, L. W. Barnhart, Captain and A. A. G.

E. A. PAUL.

THE FORT SUMTER CELEBRATION.

Banquet at Charleston—A Unique and Brilliant Assemblage—Eloquent Speech of Judge Holt.

From Our Special Correspondent.
Charleston, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

I have already given you as full a report as your crowded columns will admit, of the proceedings at Fort Sumter on the occasion of the raising of the national flag by Gen. Anderson, and shall now send a brief sketch of the banquet at the Charleston Hotel afterward.

FOR CHARLESTON, HO!

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's speech, and the offering of the eloquent closing prayer by Dr. Storrs, the company slowly embarked upon the fleet of river steamers in waiting, first gathering relics of Fort Sumter as mementos of the eventful day, and by nightfall were all in Charleston.

BANQUET IN CHARLESTON.

Carriages were in waiting at the wharf to convey the entire party to the Charleston Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner was served by Mr. J. P. M. Stetson, under Gen. Gillmore's direction. Such a unique and brilliant company, I venture to say, never before assembled in the spacious dining-room of this hostelry. Besides the military dignitaries, there were Mr. Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, and George Thompson, the life of either of whom would not have been worth the price of the rope which would have served to hang him, if he had simply "put in an appearance" at this place a few months since, much less to have uttered the radical sentiments which my astonished ears heard from the lips of the two last-named gentlemen. The cardinal American doctrine of free speech, which South Carolina has always ignored, if not disallowed, was gloriously vindicated at this festive board. The speaking was altogether impromptu, but it is not to be wondered, under the inspiring influences of the day, that eloquence abounded. Perhaps one of the best specimens of earnest extempore, electrifying speaking, was given by Judge Advocate-General Holt. I heard it so characterized by one distinguished man, who has a wide reputation as a pulpit orator. Without attempting to give a report of Judge Holt's remarks, I cannot forbear reproducing from memory a few of the ideas to which he so beautifully gave utterance.

JUDGE HOLT'S SPEECH.

He said it was not uncommon for those who organized treason or any other crime on a vast scale, to make mistakes in the selection of their agents for the accomplishment of their wickedness, but perhaps in all history no man made a greater mistake than the traitor Floyd, when he selected Gen. Anderson to command at Fort Sumter, on the ground of his Southern birth and attachments. He misinterpreted the modest Christian heroism of the man. He thought to find a pliant tool where he found a loyal servant of the United States Government. History proved that those who led treasonable enterprises and committed colossal crimes had, perhaps, suffered from nothing more than from the mingled rage and fear with which they discovered such errors in the selection of their agents; and of all such men, none had discovered keener anger than Floyd, when the tidings came that the gallant Anderson had removed his small and devoted garrison from the insecure and mouldering walls of Moultrie to Fort Sumter. There was one man in the country, present at that time, who could bear witness to the panic, fear and mingled rage in the utterances of that defeated traitor, and that man was he who, with mighty brain and steadfast heart, had for more than three years exercised the powers of the War Department, whom he need scarcely say was Hon. E. M. Stanton. It would be remembered that, before the breaking out of hostilities, the mighty and sovereign State of South Carolina had sent peace commissioners, to let the United States Government understand upon what terms the government might preserve the peace with this Palmetto State. It had taken the General Government a long time to find the right kind of men to act as peace commissioners to this State, and a still longer time to get those men in the right place, but at last they had accomplished it. He need not mention these peace commissioners—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Gillmore, and scores of other heroic and skillful men negociated peace so near to a successful termination, as we could see it to-day before us. Before their successful terms the rebellion was broken and its banner was down, and down let it go to the very hell from which it had sprung. The speaker continued by saying that victories brought perils to the victors as well as to the vanquished, and that out of our triumph would come dangers to our government and dangers to our people. He trusted in God that the skillful and daring architects of this stupendous grave of treason, who had made millions groan, and who had turned this fruitful land into Aceldama, who had upon their skirts the blood of half a million men slain in this uncalled-for war, would never be allowed by the government pardon for their crimes. For if the government should offer pardon to these great criminals, it must make itself a partner in the crime. He thanked God that the people understood the cause of the rebellion and knew from what horrid roots treason had grown up; and that the people, industrious and thrifty, peaceful in their habits and mighty in their will, when treason stared them in the face, had caught the fetter from the slave, and snatched the whip from the driver, and flung them both into the face of treason. He saw out of this a regenerated nation—a regenerated South—with industry honored, with labor protected, with the family made inviolate, with the rights of the humblest secured from assault, with reciprocal exchanges of thought as a compact between the separated parts of the country. The widening power of religion, justice and humane law, and the blessed influences of this country for righteousness, Christian liberty and progress, would be felt throughout the earth. When that time came, an anthem of praise would ascend from all the millions of the American people, which, widening and still widening, would fill the heavens as they dwelt beneath the smile of God.

H. J. W.

Return of Some of the Excursionists—Mr. Beecher and Family Remain Behind—Compliment to Capt. Gadsden, of the Arago.

Steamship Arago, Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

All good things in this life must come to an end, and the delightful excursion in the *Arago*, to the flag-raising at Fort Sumter, is no exception to the general rule. The grand object of our mission has been properly fulfilled, and the guests on board, who, in a short week of unalloyed pleasure, have grown as intimate as acquaintances of years, in a few hours must regretfully part. Indeed the party has already been bereft of some of its choice spirits. When we set out from Charleston bar, on Saturday evening, we left behind at least eighteen of the number whom we brought from New-York. Among them are Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and family, the genial Lieut.-Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, Senator Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison, George Thompson and Theodore Tilton. These and some others have remained for the purpose of visiting less hurriedly the interesting points of the department, and perhaps going as far south as St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. Beecher told me at parting that he intended to preach next Sunday at Richmond, and would be home on the Tuesday evening or Wednesday following. He said it in a plain, matter-of-fact manner, as if he had been accustomed to preach in Richmond all his life; but he has not, if my recollection serves me. Four years have made remarkable changes.

Knowing your inability to print anything but what strictly is news, I resist the temptation of sending a detailed account of the pleasant incidents of the excursion, although the fact that so large a number of eminent and distinguished people are connected with it might be a justification sufficient for its publication.

In brief, we have had charming days on sea and on shore. At sea, whales have sported in the distance to interest us; porpoises have gamboled about our prow for our amusement; the moon has shed her softening light upon the evening festivities of the spacious quarter-deck, and the Nautilus Club, an improvised body of Momus-worshipers, have contributed all they could to the sincere devotion of their fellow-passengers at the shrine of their chosen deity. On shore, besides the novel scenes of military posts in time of war, we have seen something of plantation life, have looked into the condition of the freedmen of the sea islands, have visited the beautiful yet lifeless city of Savannah, have trod the streets of the once proud city of Charleston—now grass-grown and desolate enough to cause her worst enemy to say that just retribution for her crime had been meted out to its full measure—and last, but not least, have seen the proud flag of a united country again restored to the very place whence a wicked and frenzied crew had sacrilegiously removed it from its staff. I might write in detail of all these things, as well as describe the immense and enthusiastic meetings of the colored population of Mitchelville and Charleston, which had for speakers Garrison and Thompson, Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Wilson, of Massachusetts; Tilton, of the *Independent*, and others as radical, though not so prominent as Abolitionists. The meeting in Charleston was held in Zion African Church, the same building in which the Democratic Presidential Convention was held in 1860 when the split occurred, which providentially resulted in Mr. Lincoln's election. Did any rampant treason-monger then suppose that in five brief years the whirligig of time would bring about such great revenges?

I send you a hurried account of the flag-raising ceremonies, which was complete though crude, and it would scarcely be worth while to write more fully on that subject, particularly as the grand news of the closing scenes of the war must be claiming all your space.

I cannot conclude this note more properly than by appending the following copy of an address drawn up by Ex Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts, just presented to our worthy friend and Captain, Henry A. Gadsden, Esq., which has been subscribed to unanimously by the passengers without, even the formality of a meeting:

On Board Steamship Arago, Off Fortress Monroe, April 17, 1865.

The undersigned, the guests of the Honorable Secretary of War, on board the steamship *Arago*, returning from our most interesting excursion, where we have enjoyed the high privilege of witnessing and articipating in the inspiring ceremony of restoring he flag of the Union to its rightful place over those crumbled walls of Fort Sumter, desire before we separate, to express our sense of the obligations we are under to the commander of the *Arago* and our high appreciation of his worth.

We, therefore, do cordially tender our grateful thanks to Capt. Henry A. Gadsden for the unvarying courtesy and kindness that has marked his intercourse with each one of us, and which has made us feel while on the *Arago*, as safe and comfortable as if we had been under the shelter of our own homes, for the professional skill and devotedness, the wise forecast and care which have been so conspicuous in his management of the ship, especially in the difficult and successful transfer of his passengers, without the slightest accident, to and from her deck, in a rolling sea, off Charleston bar, and for the proofs he has exhibited of the possession of every quality of an accomplished sailor and gentleman, by which he has won our lasting confidence, respect and friendship.

Robert Anderson, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
John A. Dix, Major-Gen.
N. H. Swayne, Asst. Justice S. C., U. S.
A. Doubleday, Major-Gen. Vols.
J. Holt, Judge-Advocate-General.
Henry E. Davies, Judge Court of Appeals, N. Y.
E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjutant-Gen., U. S. A.
James Thompson, Justice Supreme Court, Penn.
Richard Delafield, General and Chief Eng., U. S. A.
John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts.
James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General U. S.
Wm. D. Kelley, M. C., Pennsylvania.
F. W. Kellogg, M. C., Michigan.
M. Harris, Ch. U. S. A.
D. H. Mahan, Prof. Eng.
C. W. Foster, A. A. General.
R. S. Storrs, Jr.
A. Augustus Low.
J. H. Shoenberger.
William M. Watts.
John Botts, Chief Clerk War Department.
W. Strong, Judge S. C., Pennsylvania.
J. Hooper, Member Congress, Massachusetts.
J. C. Rowan, Commander United States Navy.
Thomas N. Stillwell, Member Congess, Indiana.
John Broadhead, Comptroller U. S. Treasury.
Charles Davis.
John P. Gillis, Captain United States Navy.
William J. Hiss, Baltimore.
A. A. Low.
Daniel Dougherty, Philadelphia.
Fr. Jordan.
Samuel Breck.
B. Luk, Colonel and A. A. G.
R. W. Hooper.
H. J. Winser.
D. L. Suydam.
William Welsh.
A. C. Benedick, Jr.
Nathaniel B. Hogg.
Frank W. Ballard.
E. D. Morgan, Jr.
F. McCullough.
Charles Y. Beach.
Henry M. Smith.

P. S.—Just passing the guardship near Cape Henry, we were hailed and asked if we had heard the news of the President's assassination. Slacking our speed we were told in brief the awful particulars. The blow falls upon us with more crushing weight, because of the happiness which we for days have been enjoying. Of course going to Richmond and other points which had just been decided upon is postponed, and we shall hasten home to mourn with the nation at the death of its merciful and upright Chief Magistrate. Revered forevermore be the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the noble martyr in the cause of civilization and human progress. God's ways are not our ways, but they are righteous altogether.

H. J. W.

THE CAPTURE OF SELMA:

Capture of the Great Rebel Manufacturing Town—Forrest Fairly Whipped by Wilson's Cavalry—Tone of the Rebel Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEAR BLAKELEY, Ala., Saturday, April 8, 1865.

The great rebel manufacturing town of Selma, Alabama, situated on the Alabama River, has fallen into our possession. This event took place on Sunday, the 2d inst., and its fall is chronicled in the Mobile papers of day before yesterday. This part of the occupation of Central Alabama has been performed by THOMAS's cavalry, under Gen. WILSON, and is the successful carrying out of a part of the programme published by the TIMES early in February last.

FORREST had his forces pretty well quartered up and divided around. PATTERSON's brigade of RODDY's division, with a battery of four guns was stationed at Marion, a small place situated about twenty miles to the northwest of Selma, while the balance of RODDY's division was at Selma, which was tolerably well fortified, with twenty odd guns mounted. A portion of BUFORD's command, under Gen. ADAMS, was stationed at Plantersville, a small town about twenty miles northeast of Selma, on the Talladega Railroad.

A portion of Gen. WILSON's column moved on Marion, and a portion moved on Plantersville, and struck the places simultaneously. At Marion quite a fight took place, which lasted half a day, when the enemy were sent flying in all directions, with a loss of his battery, and many prisoners and horses.

The portion which struck at Plantersville also encountered the enemy under ADAMS, who moved out of the town to meet our forces. Considerable fighting took place, in which the enemy were routed and badly whipped. One battery of artillery fell into our hands, and we captured quite a number of horses and prisoners.

This is precisely as the rebels record it, and I have no doubt that the victory over FORREST's forces is most complete. The *Register* goes on to say that Selma, with all its immense establishments and government manufactories, fell into our hands, besides an immense amount of munitions of war, locomotives, cars and a variety of other rebel property.

The Mobile *Register* takes this cavalry victory of ours at heart, and says that the capture of Selma is a decisive defeat, and an irremediable injury to Confederate interests. There were manufacturing establishments of all kinds, all of which were taken and destroyed. This again cuts off Mobile communication with Richmond, which was only a few days ago reëstablished. The *Register* also says that the City of Montgomery must fall immediately, and adds that ere this it is, no doubt, in our possession. The fall of Montgomery, with the exception of its moral effect and political importance, is of no account, compared to the Federal possession of Selma.

The editor of the *Register*, in concluding his article on the victories in and around Selma, says that these defeats are the result of quarrels and mismanagement, but "hopes that FORREST may concentrate his forces and crush the invaders."

At the commencement of the article the *Register* says that there were twenty odd guns in position at Selma, but makes no mention that they fell into our hands, but owns up that we captured two batteries and a number of prisoners and horses outside of Selma. It is fair to believe, though, that the artillery, as well as everything else, fell into our hands.

The tone of the rebel press of Mobile is pitifully desponding. I have seen at Gen. STEELE's headquarters several late copies of the *Register* and *Tribune*, and the general tones of the editorial paragraphs are indeed desponding. On the surface, however, as usual, is a glitter of brag, but not one gleam of sunshine can in sincerity be felt. They confess that the enemy's artillery is slaughtering their brave men upon the eastern shore—meaning the garrisons inside of Spanish Fort and at Blakeley—but add that their *little* band of heroes look with scorn and contempt upon the hordes that encircle them at all points.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

Detail of Operations Preceding the Capture of the City—Siege of Spanish Fort.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BEFORE SPANISH FORT, Friday, April 7, 1865.

THE SITUATION,

in a few words is this: Our lines are closely drawn around this fort on three sides, extending in the form of a semi-circle a distance of about four miles, and resting on the bay on both flanks. They have been advanced to within moderate musket range of the rebel breastworks, so that it is very unsafe for a man to elevate his head above the wall of sand. WILLIAMS, of the Fortieth Missouri, lifted his his head up to peep over at the enemy a day or two ago, and it was instantly blown away.

Mounted along the line of the two corps, (Sixteenth and Thirteenth,) investing Spanish Fort, are something over one hundred pieces of artillery, siege and field together; and of these, probably, one-half are of the former description. In front of Gen. E. A. CARR's (Third) division, on the right of the Sixteenth Corps, are twenty-four, and embrasures for eight more. Considerably above Spanish Fort, planted in an angle of the bay, is Battery Smith, of eight 30-pound Parrotts and Whitworth guns, which face down the bay and effectually sweep it in front of the fort so that all approach is cut off to the rebel fleet. The importance of this battery it is scarcely possible to over-estimate; it completes the hedging in of the fort, and necessitates its eventual surrender from want of supplies alone, if it is not taken by assault.

The works in front of the Sixteenth Corps are the most easterly of the defences of Mobile, and command the entrance to the Tensas and Draft Rivers, outlets of the Tombigbee; they also protect the ship channel passing up on the east side of the bay, known as Spanish River. There are three land forts, of which Spanish is the centre, and all are connected by strong rifle-pits, forming a continuous front. Spanish Fort commands the other two, and they fall with it.

On a long, low island in the bay, about a mile and a quarter out from the shore, is Fort Tracy, said to mount two large siege guns, and about a quarter of a mile further up is Fort Huger, reported to be defended by nine guns.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF SPANISH FORT.

It may probably occur to many of your readers to ask why Gen. CANBY should attack this fort at all, why he should not march in the rear of it, around the head of the bay, and so upon Mobile at once. In the first place, this would be hazardous, because he would be obliged to cut loose from his base (Howard's Landing, three miles below Spanish Fort) and run the risk of waiting till he should capture the city before he could renew his supplies. Of course no transports can sail up past the fort, and if he should move the main body of his forces past the fort, he must isolate himself, unless large guards are left to protect wagon trains coming up from the landing. The experience of Gen. STEELE shows plainly that the country furnishes no supplies, since his troops, in marching from Pensacola to Blakely, were two days without rations.

Secondly, there is little doubt that as soon as Spanish Fort surrenders the city must follow. The relation between the two is this: the fort is a little below a point opposite Mobile, and above the line of obstructions, and this line runs across from Dog River, four miles below Mobile, to the end of a low island, (not all the way across the bay,) between which and the east shore is Spanish River, the channel mentioned above. The fort commands this channel, and, together with the numerous torpedoes with which it is sown, renders it impassable. As soon as it falls our gunboats run right up in front of it, and from there steaming directly westward across the bay, have nothing but the comparatively feeble rebel fleet and the floating torpedoes, and two island batteries, to hinder them from anchoring abreast the wharves of Mobile, which is then at their mercy. How long the rebels would prolong the conflict with Mobile exposed to be laid in ashes, it is not difficult to conjecture. It was in attempting thus to run up in front of the fort, and before Battery Smith was constructed, making that movement unnecessary, that our three gunboats, the *Osage*, *Milwaukee* and *Rodolph*, were exploded.

THE BOMBARDMENT ON THE 4TH.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, all our artillery along the line opened simultaneously on Spanish Fort, and for two hours the most terrific bombardment was kept up that has wakened the echoes in this rebellious region since Admiral FARRAGUT's sea lions gave forth their thunders at the mouth of the bay. Over one hundred guns united their voices together to "split the ears of the groundlings" (most of the rebels were fain to keep to the sand, or under it,) and the reverberations spread far and wide across the bay and through the streets of the doomed city, warning the citizens to flee from the wrath to come. The Indiana boys had the pleasure of seeing a magazine or a cassion explode under their ministrations, which was amply attested by the bodies of two men that were seen flying high in the air. Aside from this, nothing perceptible was accomplished, except the displacement of a vast quantity of sand, and a tremendous concussion of the atmosphere. Nothing more appears to have been intended than to test the range of the guns and give the rebels a foretaste of the future, if they should persist in holding to the fort. Doubtless, also, it would have the effect to accustom them to such demonstrations, so that when the decisive one, to be followed by an assault, should come, they would be less on their guard. No one should regard this as a failure on our part, since no assault whatever was attempted.

STEELE'S COLUMN.

Gen. STEELE, having moved across the country from Pensacola, performing gallantly all that was expected of him, and more, is now investing Fort Blakeley, which commands the Tensas River. In addition to this, he has laid a pontoon over the Tensas, looking, perhaps, to an ultimate advance round the head of the bay toward Mobile.

FEARFUL EXECUTION OF A SHELL.

A shell struck the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, a few days ago, and produced the most fatal effect which I have known to result from a single shot during this war. It struck the caisson, thus adding to its own terrible havoc that of many other shells which were exploded by it. One poor fellow was burned and blackened into a ghastly and shapeless mass. Others were scattered about, dreadfully mangled, writhing in fierce agonies, some with arms and others with legs blown off; and one, more unfortunate than all, with an arm and both legs torn away. Another remained standing after the shock, but the fiery flame of the powder had seared his eyes as though a bolt from Heaven had passed over them. Thick darkness wrapped him about forever, and putting out his quivering hands before him, as if to assure himself, he piteously asked of his comrades, as his mind wandered dimly over former recollections, "Is it already night?" Such a spectacle sickens and appals the stoutest heart; God grant that the hour may be not far off when our country shall see them no more.

CAPTURE OF SELMA.

The telegraph will doubtless have brought you, many days before this, the exhilarating news of the fall of this important city. By what channel you will receive details, I cannot tell. We know here, through a captured telegraph operator, and Mobile and Jackson papers of the 5th, that Gen. WILSON occupied it on the night of the 2d, and that FORREST, DICK TAYLOR and FRANK ARMSTRONG saved themselves by flight. The rebel papers make lugubrious and impassioned comments on the manner of it, saying that the sacking of Columbia was nothing to be compared with that of Selma. If we are to believe their stories our boys chased the citizens, without regard to age or sex, through the streets in their night-clothes.

SEGREX.

FROM FORT LARNED.

Arrival of Gen. Ortega—The Reception Extended to Him—Military News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
FORT LARNED, Thursday, April 6, 1865.

The garrison was more than on the *qui vive* yesterday upon the arrival of two couriers from the escort of the expected Santa Fé coach, who reported that the Lieutenant-General and Vice-President of the Liberal or JUAREZ Mexican Government was a passenger, and would shortly arrive at this post. Gen. FORD ordered the artillery to fire a salute of thirteen guns on his arrival, and, accompanied by Capt. MOSES, Post Commander, with all the officers now at this post as a volunteer staff, rode out to meet the coach, and welcome Gen. ORTEGA to the States. Meeting the coach about four miles from here, the coach stopped, and both Generals alighted and shook hands, when Gen. FORD, in his usual manner, welcomed Gen. ORTEGA, extending him a welcome on behalf of the government, the army, and his command. Gen. ORTEGA, on having this speech interpreted to him, responded in a speech in Spanish, thanking the General for the welcome, and expressing his gratification at his reception; resuming his seat in the coach, the party then started on their return to the Fort. Arriving here, he was received with the salute of thirteen guns and military honors. He is a portly man, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, dark complexion, large Roman nose, and his features are expressive of great energy and determination. Accompanying him was a Colonel in the Mexican service, who acted as aid and interpreter. The General will be remembered as having so successfully defended Puebla against the French. He has been upward of three months on his way from Mexico to Washington, where he goes for the purpose of interesting our government in the defence of the Monroe doctrine, and the expulsion of the French from that republic. The troops now on the frontier and in Arizona and New-Mexico are anxious and willing to enter Mexico for the purpose of reëstablishing the JUAREZ Government in that republic.

Gen. ORTEGA expresses himself highly pleased with the many courtesies extended him at the hands of the many representatives of our government while on his way to the National Capital. He will return by November, as he then succeeds to the Presidency of that republic in accordance with their constitution. He has but little to remark in regard to events now transpiring there, but expresses a belief that in a short time MAXIMILIAN will be compelled to leave Mexico and return to Europe. Gen. ORTEGA leaves here to-day for Washington, via Kansas City, Leavenworth and Chicago. Gen. CROCKER has been relieved from his command in the Navahoe country, and is ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, and has accompanied Gen. ORTEGA from Santa Fé. The reports which are continually arriving here make it impossible for any one to credit the report of a peace being made with the Indians by treaty. They say that they will have war at all hazards, and mean to make war whenever they can.

The practice of detailing non-commissioned officers and privates from active duty is a very demoralizing one. Upward of one hundred men, who are now most urgently needed in the field, have been detailed from the second Colorado Regiment for office duty as clerks, &c., when citizens can be more profitably employed. If the government can afford to pay large bounties for the purpose of filling up our armies, why can they not have the men who receive these bounties for active service in the field, where they are needed, and employ citizens or disabled soldiers for office duties? This practice should at once be ended, and all who are now on detached service ordered to their respective commands.

FRONTIER.

FROM HAVANA.

Excitement over the Surrender of Richmond and Petersburgh.

By the steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAWRENCE, we have dates to 15th at 1 P. M.

Purser R. W. ALBERT kindly furnishes us with the following memoranda:

The news of the fall of Richmond and Petersburgh brought by the *Eagle* produced the greatest excitement. The affair was discussed by both parties at the saloons and on the streets in the evening. The city was all astir, so great was the excitement. The *Eagle* was gaily dressed with bunting, and as she rounded the Morro, fired a national salute. The supposition was that peace had been declared, but when rightly informed, the joy exceeded all bounds. The holy days were celebrated in the usual style, business was suspended, carriages were not allowed on the streets, flags on the shipping were at half-mast, soldiers, with arms reversed, the people in holiday attire, and all the usual observances were adhered to. At 10 A. M. the 15th, salutes were fired from the forts and men-of-war in the harbor, when business again commenced.

The United States steamer *Cherokee*, Commander DENNISON, arrived on the 13th from Key West, and left shortly afterward with the mails for the Gulf Squadron.

The United States steamer *Nereus*, Commander HOWARD, arrived early on the 14th, and would leave on the 15th on a cruise. All well.

The Confederate steamer *Luna* arrived on the 15th from Galveston, with a cargo of cotton. There were a few other blockade-runners in port undergoing repairs prior to returning home. Business was dull. The weather was warm, and the general health good.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil and the Rebellion Successful—Montevideo, the Capital, Captured—Flores Provisional Governor of Uruguay—Description of Flores, the Rebel—Patagonia, its Inhabitants, its Lands and Minerals—The Pope's Encyclical Letter Among the Spanish South Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

The great contest is over, and the wheel of governmental fortune has made an entire revolution in Uruguay. After a course of ceaseless revolt and aggression by Gen. FLORES and his hordes for twenty-two months, they are at last successful, and rebellion is victorious. How much our rebellion suggested and fostered this is a question for the future to solve. It is enough that Uruguay was enjoying unexampled prosperity; quiet and good order everywhere prevailed. No unusual abuse was alleged, when three adventurers left this coast in an open boat for the Uruguayan side of the river. Always avoiding a battle, pillaging, destroying and murdering, until the country was exhausted; by bad counsel and worse neighbors, they have at length succeeded. The whole country was laid waste, and then the capital surrendered.

In an unlucky hour Brazil resolved to enforce payment of some old claims, and to demand the punishment of some old offenders. These claims and demands were long unheeded, and Brazil resolved to send the fleet and army on a collecting tour. With such help FLORES could attack defended towns. Thus Paysandu fell after twenty-four days' seige. Then all gathered before Montevideo, the capital. After the whole fleet lay around the city, and FLORES' troops lay on the land side of the city, for about twenty days, the government gracefully fell and ceased to exist.

On Feb. 15 the term of office of President AGUIRRE expired, and at 3:30 P. M. his successor was elected from among the peace party—the peace-at-any-price party—and on Feb. 19 an arrangement was made. The new President is Señor DON THOMAS VILLALBA. There were seven Senators present, and of these he received the votes of five. Toward the end of the strife extensive barricades were constructed. There was one day a sham fight at the intrenchments, at which a few were killed, but no other lives were lost in the defence. The triumph of FLORES makes the Gaucho supreme. It is the enthronement of disorder—the canonization of rebels.

The terms of the capitulation are briefly these:

1. Gen. FLORES is Provisional Governor or Dictator.
2. The questions with Brazil to be postponed for the present.
3. All acts of the rebel FLORES to be held valid.
4. A general amnesty to all parties, except Cols. MUNOZ and APARICIO, who are outlaws, and Gen. SAA and Ex-Minister LAMAS, who are to be banished.

As soon as the arrangement was concluded, the Brazilians landed 1,500 armed police to take charge of the city. The United States corvette *Onward* landed 30 men at the request of the United States Consul, and British marines landed to protect the bark, so certain were all that among either friends or foes pillage would be the order of the day.

The new President, VILLALBA, was not a violent politician, and was known as an honest man. He was elected as being in favor of peace, and he had previously obtained the written assurance of support from the chief officers of the army in favor of peace.

Gen. FLORES is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, quite dark for one claiming to be a white man, is not educated, except in the common branches, but shrewd and plausible. He once filled legally the office of President of that republic, and was a quiet, unambitious ruler. It is to be hoped he will retain his mild method of ruling.

President MITRE, it is said, has not given permission to the Paraguayans to cross Misiones to reach Rio Grande in Brazil. As soon as the squadron can go away from Montevideo, it is believed to be under orders for blockading the Paraguay River and closing the Parana to Paraguayan vessels. Thus far the Paraguayans have had things their own way in making war on Brazil. And at this time two Colonels, MUNOZ and APARICIO, who were of the Uruguayan forces, are devastating Southern Brazil, (Province of Rio Grande,) with fire and sword. They have, with the 500 men they at first took with them, a volunteer force of 600 forcibly emancipated slaves of Brazil. They meet no organized resistance. By the surrender of Montevideo, and the inability of the defunct government to restrain them, they become outlaws.

Nothing has transpired as to the rival claims of Chili and the Confederation to Patagonia. The occupation of that country by native giants is a myth. It abounds with fine farming lands and valuable minerals. It has coal, salt and marble. Its coast abounds with fish.

The San Juan silver mines are receiving a great deal of attention. A new company has been formed, absorbing the old, with a capital, it is said, of three millions of pounds, whose intention is to purchase extensive tracts for mining and to erect a magnificent smelting establishment. The ROTHSCHILDS are heavy owners of stock in this company.

The native papers here are out in fierce opposition to the late encyclical letter of the Pope, proscribing free thought and free speech. Among the Spanish people here it will not be at all received.

The *Ranger* is still here and has ceased to range except for an occasional trip. It is a beautiful little yacht of about eighty tons, very fast, and not adapted for freight or passage, and its arrival here excited some curiosity.

At the latest hour, I write to say that the exode of defeated politicians from Uruguay has fully begun. The people asked of FLORES assurances of safety for life and property for the citizens not favoring his rebellion. This was refused. Then they began to depart. The first day witnessed the flight of over 1,000 persons, seeking safety abroad, or in the distant country districts. The party in power were designated "Blancos," or Whites, and the incoming party, "Colorados," or Reds. The Blancos must now leave. The large majority of them will come to this side of the river, and, laying aside politics, pursue some branch of business.

The former President, AGUIRRE, with a host of his friends, attempted a revolt against the humiliating terms made by his successor, and a crowd of Blancos attempted to assassinate the new President VILLALBA, but he called for a police force from the men-of-war in the harbor, and the various national vessels sent all the marines they could spare, and President VILLALBA took refuge in the fort.

As there is the strong Protectorate of Brazil behind FLORES, there will probably be quiet. The Argentine Confederation will now work with the national government.

The claims for damages ruthlessly made to the interests of foreigners in this rebellion will amount to millions. All parties unite in heartily wishing for peace. As far as I know the only principle involved in this revolution was the thirst for power among a disappointed minority. With the aid of Brazil it has been gained.

CAPTURE OF COL. OULD AND OTHER OFFICIALS.—We learn that Col. ROBERT OULD, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM H. HATCH, his assistant, President BULLOCK, of the Southern Express Company, and H. A. HAMILTON, the agent, were captured within Gen. GRANT's lines, driving in a wagon, they having driven into the lines by mistake. Upon discovering their error they surrendered. The prisoners were brought to Richmond under guard, and were liberated on their parole on Thursday afternoon, we understand. One of the prisoners was present at the surrender of Gen. LEE, and describes the scene as a very impressive one. Gen. LEE delivered up his sword with great dignity, and it was received by Gen. GRANT in the same spirit.—*Richmond Whig, April 15.*

Rebel Speculations About Sherman.

A Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of March 4, gives some curious speculations about the Union Generals who have been most prominent in the overthrow of the rebellion, and especially about Gen. SHERMAN, whom he regards as the ablest of them all. He foresees the overthrow of LEE's army and the capture of Richmond, and complains bitterly of the extent to which "politicians" in the Confederacy had succeeded in undermining their own government, and sapping Gen. LEE's strength in breasting the enemy. "SHERMAN," he says, "within a few weeks of this time, may be autocrat of this continent," and therefore he thinks it wise to study his character. He then proceeds:

During my recent visit to Charleston I was told that when SHERMAN, some twenty years ago, was a young Lieutenant in the United States army, he was long quartered near that city upon Sullivan's Island. Such was then his character for steadiness that no objection was ever made by ladies in Charleston to permitting their daughters to join parties given by the officers, at which it was known that Lieut. SHERMAN was to be present. We lose sight of him until he quitted the United States army and established himself as a banker or broker (in this country usually the terms are almost identical) in California. In this business he failed, and some few years before the war repaired to New-Orleans, in a condition, if not of destitution, at any rate urgently needing assistance and advancement at the hands of his former friends or fellow soldiers. This assistance he was not slow in finding. Gen. BEAUREGARD was one one of the most popular men in New-Orleans, of which city (I think subsequently to the time of which I am speaking) he became Mayor; and Gen. BRAGG had a large plantation in Louisiana. By the influence of his two former associates in the United States Army, SHERMAN, whose worth, steadiness of character, and military ability were well known to both, gained the appointment of President to the Louisiana Military State Academy. The office he held with much dignity and propriety for some years. In January, 1861, when the war between the two sections was manifestly coming, SHERMAN resigned his office in Louisiana, and approached Gen. BRAGG with a view to taking leave of him. He said to Gen. BRAGG, "I see plainly that war is at hand. Educated as a soldier, I cannot remain in the South without taking up arms, and I do not see my way to fighting against my own kinsmen from Ohio. But, come what may, no human consideration—no human consideration"—(Gen. BRAGG told me that SHERMAN repeated these words twice)—"will ever induce me to take up arms against the South. The South has, I know, many grievances to complain of, and I shall go to Ohio with a view to instructing my countrymen about them." It was not without considerable astonishment that after this speech Gen. BRAGG read the name of Brig. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN figuring as a prominent actor in the battle of Bull Run. But I must add that Gen. BRAGG (who told me this story a few weeks ago) seemed little disposed upon reflection to censure Gen. SHERMAN harshly for his change of opinion. The strange, enthusiastic temper of SHERMAN seemed to be fully known to BRAGG, and the latter gave the former credit for sincerity on the occasion of their conversation in January, 1861, and for sincerity on the occasion of SHERMAN's acting at Bull Run in a manner diametrically opposed to his professions at the commencement of the same year. Ever since Bull Run SHERMAN has been one of the most earnest, impetuous prosecutors of the war that the Federals have ever had in the field. For a long time, and especially in connection with his operations against Vicksburgh at the end of 1862, he met with very little success, and he attained very little celebrity until after the defeat of ROSECRANS at Chickamauga, and his own appointment as ROSECRANS' successor at the end of 1863. Since the commencement of the campaign which he opened in May, 1864, at Dalton, in Georgia, and which he has not yet closed, SHERMAN has met with one unbroken career of prosperity. History will, I think, hereafter have a good deal to say about Gen. JOHNSTON's conduct of the campaign which drove the Confederates, without any pitched battle, out of the hill country of Georgia into the flat plain around Atlanta, and which, more than any other event during nearly four years of warfare, has led to the present crisis in Confederate affairs. But without reverting to a question which already provokes sufficient heart-burnings in Secessia without my adding fuel to it, let me state that perhaps *no military commander ever attained such fame as Sherman's without fighting ten battles where Sherman has fought but one.* It is impossible that SHERMAN can plead armed resistance and the hot blood of exasperated soldiers in extenuation of the horrors and excesses of which his army has been guilty in South Carolina. Armed resistance, since the battle of Jonesborough, which led to the fall of Atlanta at the end of last August, he has met with none. It is impossible to know how far these excesses, which rival the sack of Magdeburg or San Sebastian, have been connived at by SHERMAN; but there is arising a general conviction in Secessia that very little effort is made by SHERMAN and his officers to repress them. It is remembered that in a recent conversation which SHERMAN held in Georgia with Mrs. ELLIOT—the daughter-in-law of the Episcopal Bishop of Georgia—he said to her, upon her expressing a wish to return to South Carolina, "You will be going, madam, out of the fryingpan into the fire. My army is composed of some of the most lawless ruffians upon earth. Here in Georgia, I can with difficulty control them, but when I enter South Carolina I shall neither be able nor desirous to do so. You have heard of the horrors of war; wait till my army gets into South Carolina and you will see their reality." Read by the light of this speech the recent incendiarism at Columbia—a town over which, as it once existed, richly garnished with magnolias and japonicas, and surrounded by dense groves of ilex or the beautiful live oak of the South, a Southern poet might have written verses which, if worthy of their inspiring theme, would have lived as long as those which celebrate the beauties of Sweet Auburn—is a passage in SHERMAN's history which will not soon be forgotten. But, reverting once more to SHERMAN, I may remark that his long residence in the South has taught him to disclaim any intention of carrying on war on behalf of the "poor, lashed, degraded slave," out of whom Mrs. STOWE has manufactured a melodramatic fame of which the incidents of this war are already making her countrymen ashamed. Possibly, in common with every other intelligent man, SHERMAN may think that the abolition of slavery would be a great boon to the South, but he does not seem to think that it would be a boon to the slave. At any rate, SHERMAN has always shown great disinclination to admitting negro soldiers to his ranks, whatever allegations to the contrary may be made by journals, to which he gives but little heed. I am informed that he forbade recently any junction between his own troops and those which Gen. FOSTER commands on the South Carolina coast, and which consist principally of negroes. If, in the Armageddon which seems now approaching, Gen. SHERMAN once gets the South down, it may confidently be predicted that his politics will be more in harmony with those of Gen. LEE than those of President LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN has found him hitherto a very valuable friend—it is possible that before the end comes he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of CROMWELL as SHERMAN. Vain, eager, enthusiastic, fanatical, at times gloomy and reticent, at others impulsive and talkative, by some regarded as half mad when the fit is on him, Gen. SHERMAN possesses a character which, unless I am mistaken, is of the stuff of which great and mysterious actors in history are often made. It is possible that, profiting by his supposed knowledge of Gen. JOHNSTON's strategy, he may try to flank him out of his strong position, wherever it is established—be it on the Neuse, or be it on the Roanoke River—as he flanked him out of Kenesaw Mountain, or the Buzzard's Roost, between Dalton and Atlanta. But in addition to Gen. JOHNSTON's knowledge that the present is his last chance of establishing the military reputation to which some of his countrymen still think him entitled, and which no one more desires to see him establish than the writer of these words, he has behind him an adviser before whom every antagonist has hitherto recoiled, and a touch of whose wand—little hopeful as the surrounding circumstances appear—may even, at this eleventh hour, crumble into dust the towering fabric of SHERMAN's success and fame.

[This correspondent and Gen. BRAGG both make a very common blunder. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN did not take part in the battle of Bull Run. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, then Colonel, who subsequently lost a leg on the Lower Mississippi, and who has lately been stationed at New-Orleans, is the officer who was in the engagement alluded to.

Coroner's Inquest at Staten Island.

Coroner HARVEY, of Rossville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, held an inquest on the body of a man supposed to be that of LUKE SCHENK, which was found floating in the Sound near Rossville, about 6 o'clock in the morning, by Capt. W. H. MARTIN, of the schooner *James Madison*, of Perth Amboy.

Deceased was rather slender, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, of light complexion, and had thin whiskers. He was clothed in a brown frock coat, black cloth vest, army blue pants, Canton flannel drawers, a check woolen overshirt and gray woolen undershirt, a Marseilles collar and black silk neck-tie. In his coat pocket was found a single-barreled pistol, unloaded, and a small pass-book, containing on the first leaf the following:

"Mrs. MAHALIA.—LUKE SCHENK in account with the U. S. B. Association.—1864, May 3—By cash, $11 25; 9 other credits, amounting to $50 50, to March 7."

The body appeared to have been in the water about a week. Verdict rendered was that deceased came to his death from some cause unknown to the jury. The remains were interred in the Richmond County Cemetery, under the supposed name of LUKE SCHENK.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 130 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

7-30 LOAN.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
has all denominations ready for delivery.
Commission allowed to banks, brokers, insurance companies and all who buy for other parties.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

FINE STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
situated in Chisago County, Minnesota, within one mile of the surveyed route of the St. Paul and Superior Railroad; contains 560 acres; 320 acres under fence, 20 acres in timothy, 80 natural meadow, and 30 acres under cultivation; well watered by a fine stream passing through the centre of it; there is a sugar-maple grove on it, and other timber sufficient for fuel and fencing; the improvements consist of a good dwelling-house of four rooms, splendid barn, 80 feet by 40 feet, well finished, with grainery attached; work-shop, cow-house, root-house, &c. Can be bought low by applying to STRINGER, ALLEN & CO., No. 195 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded to within ten minutes drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage-houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two graperies, (each one hundred feet long,) filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 1st day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder. For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or would let to a suitable tenant, located on the Hudson River, at Staatsburgh, ten miles north of Poughkeepsie, near railroad depot, consisting of 34 acres, well fenced, stocked with all kinds of fruit trees in full bearing, with forest and evergreen trees in abundance; house contains 12 rooms; carriage house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, are all first-class and recently built; it will be sold with furniture in house, horses, carriages, &c., &c.; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of JOHN T. BANKER, Esq., Cashier Hanover Bank, or WM. MALLORY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—CLINTON COTTAGE PROPERTY, at Irvington, two and a half miles from Newark, N. J. One cottage contains seven rooms; the other has six on the first and nine rooms on the second floor; bath-room, hot and cold water; a substantial stone and wood tower, about fifty feet high, with a large water tank on it; fine garden, choice fruit, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., with from one to twenty acres of highly cultivated land. Horse cars pass the property to meet the trains at the Market-st. depot every half hour. Apply on the premises, or to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OR TO RENT.—A desirable residence at Garrison's, within five minutes' walk of the depot, opposite West Point. The house is large and convenient, supplied with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; with good barn and stable, and about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, with flowers and ornamental trees, fish-pond, &c. Hourly communication with West Point by ferry. Price, $15,000. More land may be had if required. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., or to JOHN CROMWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, ABOUT HALF A MILE from the New-Haven Railroad depot, a farm of nearly 100 acres, well watered, and with a fine piece of woodland. The house is large and commodious, with hot and cold water, bath, &c.; carriage-house, stable, barns and grapery in good order. The garden well stocked with fruit. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars apply to AUGUSTUS WIGGIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, with fine grounds, fruit-trees, shrubbery, &c., in Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., twelve miles back of Newburgh, and only four to five hours from the city. To any one wishing to remove to the country, the above is a splendid opportunity, as the locality is perfectly healthy, and the property will be sold cheap, or let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. For further particulars, address
WM. H. WARNER, No. 37 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—IN MARYLAND, A SPLENDID tract of land containing 230 acres; has a good dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, and plenty of choice fruit. The quality of the land, which is in high state of cultivation, is unsurpassed by any in the State. It is located seven miles from the City of Baltimore, 1½ miles from Cantonville, and the same distance from the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For particulars, apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The property on Plymouth, Washington, Adams and Water sts., Brooklyn, for sale, together or in parcels, to close an estate. It is near the Catharine Ferry, and very convenient to the river. Apply to BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ANNADALE, STATEN ISLAND, a homestead farm of 20 acres; first-class neighborhood; house, barn, &c., all in good condition; price $6,000. Also, a cottage house, 36x18 feet, with wing in rear, 15x20; half an acre of land; six minutes' walk from station; price $2,500; more land can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHED, an elegant residence on Staten Island; house Gothic, two-story and attic, containing about fifteen rooms; gas and water throughout the house, porter's lodge, ice-house filled, barn, &c.; about six acres of land beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, &c.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

CORNWALL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—Consisting of one acre of choice land, well stocked with fruit of almost all varieties, a nice dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings. Sale will be at the hotel of B. L. Moor, in the Village of Canterbury, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, at 3 o'clock. Location fine. Terms easy. Title good. For particulars address JAMES ENSLIE, Cornwall.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 56 East 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs, beautifully situated, opposite Columbia College, finished in black walnut, and in good order. Will be sold low, if applied for before the 24th of April; if not sold will be rented. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, PLEASANTLY situated, in New-Jersey, about one hour's ride from the city; fourteen acres cultivated land, a commodious and well-built house, farmer's cottage, carriage-house, stable, barns, etc., all in good order; an abundance of elegant shade and fruit-trees; terms reasonable. Apply to JOHN P. ELWELL, No. 57 South-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZABETH—Modern architecture, hot and cold water, gas, bath-rooms, &c.; six acres of land, abundance of choice fruit; ten minutes' walk from the depot, and location unsurpassed; will sell cheap. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $3,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on the Hudson River, at Milton, a complete residence. Price $7,000, or rent $600 or $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE PLEASANT dwelling-house and lot, 50x133, corner of Jones-place and Ashburton-av., next the gas works. Price $6,000. Apply at the gas office. THOS. C. CORNELL.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO HOURS' RIDE ON the Harlem Road; large farm and dairy-house, of 25 rooms; lake-boats; large forest on the place. Address Box No. 46 Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., or J. TOON, No. 98 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, AT A GREAT bargain, a first-class house with all the modern improvements; 12 rooms, 3½ lots of ground, filled with fruit and shrubbery; near depot. Apply to owner, E. B. TAYLOR, Main-st., Yonkers.

FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 133 48TH-ST., 100 feet west of Broadway, with private stairway, heater, speaking-tubes, &c.; price $12,000; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, the balance in easy payments.
THOS. L. BRAYNARD, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on East 30th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, (a separate building,) is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are, in convenient locations a summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 4 acres, some 20, near the house, are in groves, lawn, orchards and gardens; about 20 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.
For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises; George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,319 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
MONCURE ROBINSON.

TO LET.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE GLOBE BUILDINGS,
NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY, FRONTING ON BROADWAY AND NEW-ST.,
near the new Board of Brokers, &c.
These offices are unsurpassed in the city for light, ventilation and convenience, and have all the modern improvements.
Also, offices to let in the building No. 62 Broadway—same as above.
Parties desiring offices are invited to step in and look through the building.
Plans and tariff at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE NO. 14 Pine-st, to let; also, a furnished brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 6th av. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.
To let, in the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, one and a quarter miles from 34th-st. ferry, opposite 68th-st., N. Y., several beautiful cottages, (ten to eighteen,) varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their situation for attraction, and convenience to the city, cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., room No. 2, second story, where photographs of the houses can be seen, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET, FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden, planted, a stable, and use of and pasture for a good cow; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence.
There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to be rented. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 69 William-st., New-York, JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 29 Murray-st., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New-York.

TO RENT—THE GOTHIC BRICK COTTAGE corner of Castleton and Bement avs., Staten Island, with handsome lawn, garden, stone stable, &c. Spring water brought to the basement, second story and stable. The building is pleasantly situated, and in a very healthy location. Apply to E. BEMENT, on the Shore-road, or to KETCHUM, SON & CO, office No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER, OR for sale, a valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds, and a gravel beach of one mile. The views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A VERY desirable two-story house, containing 15 rooms, partially furnished, with garden, five acres of lawn, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; also, stable and carriage room if desired; very pleasantly located in Bedford, Upper Village, Westchester Co., N. Y. Inquire of G. W. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY situated at Cragden, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house well filled, on high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A GOOD HOUSE, OF genteel appearance, 1½ miles from steamboat landing; it has 9 rooms, abundance of fruit trees; rent of house, barn and garden, $300, or, with 14 acres land, $400. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the brick house No. 30 Clinton-place, corner Winthrop-place, near Broadway, suitable for millinery or dress-making business, or physician's office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, A GOOD stone mansion house, barns, &c., containing 13 acres, 1½ miles from railroad depot; 9 miles from city, in New-Jersey. Rent $600. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortland-st.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE brown-stone first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, for six months; unusually pleasant; side windows, extra ground; stable, if desired. Address Box No. 216 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELEGANT CORNER store on Murray-st. A prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, insurance or other agency. For particulars address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LET.—IN FLUSHING, L. I., TWO DESIRABLE dwelling-houses—one containing 11 rooms, rent, $250. The other, 17 rooms, $350. Apply to J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing Steam Planing Mill.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE new white marble building, Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, now ready for occupancy, on the fourth floor; rent $150 to $350 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SARATOGA. A fine cottage in an excellent neighborhood; house three stories, with fine cellar and good water; garden large and well filled with fine fruit.
EDMUND COFFIN, 27 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of May next, a furnished residence on Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Bay of New-York. Rent $208 a month. S. HONDLOW, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $75 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentlemen only, two large rooms on third floor, with hall room adjoining; also a front basement, with bedroom attached, unfurnished. Apply at 13 East 16th-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 512 West 35th-st.; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let for six months, rent moderate, to a small private family. Apply at No. 217 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH WATER-POWER, AT Paterson, N. J. Inquire of WM. INGLIS, No. 7 Mulberry-st., Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A FRONT BASEMENT IN HAMMOND-st., for an office. Inquire of C. C. CROWELL, No. 741 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY SHOP IN REAR OF Nos. 510 and 512 West 35th-st., 50x25 feet; machinery for sale. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE for the Summer season, from 20th June to 20th September; house must contain 10 to 12 rooms, with good garden, and five to eight acres of land, and stable for three horses; location must be healthy, on the water preferred, within 30 miles of New-York. Any gentleman desirous of renting a handsome place for the Summer can learn of a desirable tenant, in a small careful family, by addressing Box 1,957 Post-office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND servant, of retired habits, part of a house occupied by a small family; good location, below 40th-st., west of 6th-av.; rent about $300; payable quarterly, in advance; reference given and required. Address Box No. 971 Post-office.

WANTED—A WHOLE HOUSE OR A SUITE OF dental offices, near 5th-av., above 17th-st.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE first floor of a first-class house up town, can be had the 1st of May, by a party of high standing, wishing to furnish and willing to pay liberally for a private table and an exclusive home. Address, with real name, KING, through Boyd's City Post.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, nurse and two children; a farm house, not over 50 miles north or west of New-York, and easy of access by boat or rail preferred. Address J. G. H., No. 16 Beach-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—A RECEPTION room and several upper rooms. Inquire at No. 55 East 28th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Yesterday's celebration will long be remembered in this city as the most remarkable testimonial ever paid to any man on this continent. The day itself was one of the loveliest of Spring; the sky was clear, the sun moderately warm, and the wind just strong enough to float the ten thousand half-masted and muffled flags that gemmed the town. And after all the ingenious devices that educated taste and lavish expense could produce, there was not one equal in grand and mournful beauty to our national banner; the glorious stars and stripes, alike inspiring and appropriate, whether flaunting in pride in far off seas, leading the death-dealing charge on the battle-field, enshrouding the cold form of the fallen soldier, or, as yesterday, dim with the tears of a nation. We have not undertaken to give elaborate descriptions of the streets and the people, only here and there we have noted a few stricking facts. The whole tone of the people was in keeping with the occasion; all business, save eating and traveling, was suspended; the throngs that filled the streets were a quiet, serious, and bore themselves in a manner entirely consonant with the hour; the church attendance was good; there were no brawls, no fires, no accidents, no scenes to mar the solemnity of the sadly peaceful day.

A dispatch was received yesterday saying that the government had concluded to send the body of the late President directly on to Illinois by way of Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, &c. Last evening an official dispatch came saying that the original programme would be followed, and so the cortege will pass through Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago to Springfield.

A short time since a gang of guerrillas undermined the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad. The break was observed by the engineer, but not in time to save the train from running into it, when it was surrounded by thirty men, who demanded its surrender, but a volley from the guard drove them away. A few passengers who ran in the woods were robbed. The train was soon repaired and arrived at Little Rock.

There are now 2,600 men employed at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and quite a fleet is getting ready for sea. The *Agamenticus*, double turreted monitor, is nearly ready for her trial trip, and it is expected she will soon be ordered to Europe.

HOMER W. GILBERT, of Adams, N. Y., telegraph operator at Colliersville, near Memphis, Tenn, was, with five or six other men, captured by guerrillas on the 10th inst. They were paroled the next day and returned safely to Memphis.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLIN, of Utica, has been appointed Special Judge Advocate for the Western Military Division of this State. This office is equivalent in courts-martial to that of prosecuting attorney in the civil courts.

We learn from Red River that rebel deserters continue to come into the Union lines. These men make use of anything which will float to reach the Mississippi by way of Red River.

Secretary SEWARD and his son continue to improve, and it is now confidently expected that both will recover.

Gen. WASHBURNE has tendered his resignation to Gen. THOMAS, to take effect the 1st of May. His reason is that the war is virtually over.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamers *Belgian*, at Portland, and *Persia* and *Pennsylvania* at this port, we have three days' later news from Europe. Mr. COLLINS, of the Inter-continental Telegraph, is a passenger. He has had entire success thus far, and now goes to Russian America to begin operations. The difficulty between America and Portugal has been amicably settled. The Governor of the Belem Fort, has been dismissed, and the fort was to salute the American flag, with twenty-one guns. The *Tallahassee* had arrived at Liverpool from Bermuda. The most interesting matter in the British Parliament was the debate upon the defences of Canada. Mr. COBDEN'S funeral was a grand testimonial to his honorable fame. The French Chambers were still debating the address with no prospect of closing. Count WALEWSKI had been seriously ill. The rumor of an expected outbreak in Venetia is contradicted. The question of the Duchies still occupies the Frankfort Diet. In Russia the plague engrosses attention; there had been 10,000 cases and 2,000 deaths in St. Petersburgh. There is much apprehension all over Enrope lest this disease, which is thought to be the real old black plague, should spread all over the continent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 15th says: "JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH is in deep grief over the tragedy which involves his brother WILKES as an assassin. His engagement would have closed to-night, but he dared not appear. He informs me that J. WILKES BOOTH was to have been married soon to a daughter of Senator HALE. Mr. BOOTH has gone to the country to-night, to keep quiet until the excitement has passed. He paces his room and pulls his hair like a man deranged. He also states that, if the reports are true against WILKES, EDWIN and himself will be compelled to leave the stage."

It is strange indeed that those who have daily and hourly familiarity with fire arms, should so often be victims to mistakes or carelessness. On Tuesday Lieut. CANTWELL, of the Engineer Corps, stationed at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, was accidentally shot and killed in the careless use of a gun by himself and a friend. He was a fine young officer, a native of Utica, New-York. Graduated last year from West Point, and his death has added deeper gloom to that caused by our great national calamity.

A Baptist clergyman from Bellingham, Mass., preached by exchange in Milford last Sabbath morning. Neither in prayer nor sermon did he recognize the great woe that was oppressing the heart of every hearer. The omission was so clearly intentional, that at the close of the first service a committee of the church waited upon the unfaithful preacher, and ordered him to leave town immediately, which he did.

GEORGE STONE was tarred and feathered at Swampscott, on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President; and Major OTIS WRIGHT, of Lowell, Superintendent of the Middlesex Horse Railroad, narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. LINCOLN'S death. Fifteen minutes were finally given him in which to leave the city, never to return.

A Copperhead blacksmith at Brookfield expressed joy at the death of President LINCOLN, and on Monday morning he was given his choice of a coat of tar and feathers or immediate departure from the town, never to return again. He chose the latter.

GEORGE M. SELDEN, who lately died at Troy, left $26,000 to fund the "Selden Institute," for educating and maintaining female nurses; $5,000 to the Troy Young Men's Association, for library purposes; and $5,000 to the Unitarian Society at Troy.

At Simsbury, Mass., AMON ALLEN attempted to kill his mother, who is over 70 years of age, on Monday night, by striking her on the head with a club. She was rendered insensible, and continued so Tuesday. ALLEN afterward endeavored to put an end to his own life by stabbing himself.

CHARLES A. BOYD, Esq., of North Providence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred persons who will offer an additional reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is said that Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE'S house in Buffalo displayed no mourning, on Monday, in striking contrast with other houses in that vicinity. The people gathered a crowd and covered the front of the house with ink.

On Sunday morning, the Congregational Church at South Dartmouth, being found destitute of mourning, the ladies quickly removed their black vails, and with them made festoons for the pulpit, having previously covered it with a Union flag.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Jr., editor and proprietor for some time past of the Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer*, has ceased his connection with that paper, and is succeeded by Messrs. WING & SHUMWAY, who will hereafter conduct it.

ANDREW BAILEY and WILLIAM CROSBY were almost instantly killed yesterday in Williamsburgh by the premature discharge of a cannon, with which they were firing a salute, in memory of the President.

The Summer term of Amherst College commences to-day. It is rumored that the heirs of the late Dr. WALKER will contest his will, and that the college is willing to compromise by abating $50,000 of the legacy.

At New-Haven, on Saturday, a party of soldiers marched over to Fairhaven, where a treason-talker lived, called him out, and made him give a formal bond of $3,000 to appear when wanted, and then returned to camp.

HARVEY FORD, an old man in New-Haven, was very much effected by the news of President LINCOLN'S decease, and after appearing much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

A passenger train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad was fired into in Worcester on Monday, the bullet passing directly under a gentleman's chin, taking off some of his whiskers.

CHARLES GILBERT, who has been on triall at Hartford, for the murder of HENRY CALWELL, in New-Britain, a year ago last Winter, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Dominicans, although almost exhausted and impoverished by their long war with Spain, have lately raised a loan of $100,000 for their government with great promptness.

The French government has already spent $25,500,000 in the improvement of the French seaports, and it will require $17,400,000 more to complete the work.

Mr. THOMAS DURFEE fell dead in the street at Westport Point, on Saturday noon, while going home to dinner. His age was 72 years.

The Legislature of Arkansas is still without a quorum.

LOCAL NEWS.

The funeral of Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, late a member of the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., took place at Grace Church yesterday. Bishop POTTER and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR officiated. The remains were placed in an elegant coffin, on which was a silver plate with the following inscription: "WATTS SHERMAN, died at Madeira, Feb. 20, 1865, aged 53 years." The body was buried at Greenwood. The funeral was attended by a large number of our prominent citizens.

In view of the partial suspension of business throughout the country, the subscriptions to the 7·30 loan, thus far this week, have averaged $2,677,000, (against a daily average of $3,655,208 last week, $2,512,433 the preceding week and $2,381,360 the week ending April 1,) thus: Monday, $2,652,700; Tuesday, $2,701,300. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan on Tuesday numbered 1,880.

MICHAEL KEATING, of Springfield, who was arrested in New-York last week by Deputy Marshal CHILDS, for passing counterfeit postal currency, was taken before the United States Commissioner at Boston, and waiving an examination was put under $5,000 bonds for trial at the next term of the court.

CHARLES MERLET, of Hose Company No. 16, who was killed by a falling wall in the great fire in South and Water streets, was buried yesterday afternoon, and large numbers of firemen attended the funeral.

The New-York Hotel is to give up the old style of *table de hote* after the 15th of May, and adopt the European, call-for-what-you-want-and-pay-for-what-you-eat system.

The Speech of the New President.

The response of President JOHNSON to the address of the Illinois delegation is the first out-giving of the spirit which is to shape his administration of the government. It is very frank; and, we believe, it will prove very acceptable. Of course the President could not commit himself to any specific plans or measures. Called so suddenly as he was to his new position, that would have been precipitate and presumptuous. What was needed was a manifestation of the *frame of mind* that he would bring to the discharge of his mighty responsibilities. That we clearly have.

The President very properly abstains from all protestations of his devotion to the Union. They would have been an impertinence. The personal sacrifices he has made for the Union, by Southern stigmas upon his good name, by the loss of property, by the life's blood of his children, are a guarantee of his patriotism that no words could enhance. There is not a man in the land, loyal or traitorous, who does not know that ANDREW JOHNSON is a lover of his country; that his fidelity to it has not faltered and cannot falter. The speech is rightly free from all special professions of patriotic determination. Yet, from beginning to end, it shows that it came from a heart glowing with the intensest hatred of treason, and braced to the performance of every duty against it. Especially there is revealed a feeling that respect must be paid to justice in settling with this rebellion. The real emphasis of the speech, in fact, gathers just here. The President distinctly disclaims all malice, and all feeling of revenge; but he declares in the most forcible language that punishment must be visited upon the authors of the rebellion. It was his disposition on this point that the people wished most to understand. They have learned it beyond all possibility of mistake.

President JOHNSON enunciates the broad proposition that "public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice." This, of itself, furnishes the key to his whole course of thinking upon this subject. It proves that he full well understands the transcendent truth that justice is the great conservator of society, and that the maintenance of it is a vital concern. He freely recognizes that there is a place for mercy; but no such place as would exclude justice. He does not undertake to define what should be the exact scope of the two in this business of settling with the rebellion. That may depend very much upon circumstances and considerations yet to be developed. But the vital point is secured in the now established fact that justice is to be vindicated, at least upon the guiltiest.

Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, in the course of a secession speech, in the memorable session prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, declared that, "When traitors became numerous enough, treason becomes respectable." ANDREW JOHNSON rebuked the sentiment on the floor of the Senate, and declared that whether traitors were many or few he would wage war against them to the end. But there are many to-day, calling themselves loyal men, who seem to agree with the Georgian rebel. They invoke impunity for the leaders, first of all, because of the vast numbers who followed, as if that altered the essential character of the crime. The very success of the traitorous plots to "fire the Southern heart and precipitate the South into a revolution," is made a reason for treating the authors of these plots with particular forbearance. But what does this monstrous doctrine come from, but a confusion of all ideas of justice; or, what is worse, a contempt of its authority? The very fact that such an argument is tolerated is the strongest of all arguments for executing justice upon these leaders. And truer words were never uttered than by President JOHNSON in this speech: "The American people must be taught—those who do not already feel—that treason is a crime which must be punished." So long as there is a single man in the land who holds that armed resistance to the authority of this government loses its guilt by becoming strong and stubborn, so long as there is a man who imagines that the crime is extenuated instead of aggravated by the numbers drawn within its vortex, it is necessary that justice should assert itself. It must be established for all coming generations that the overt acts of treason, which the constitution declares a crime, can under no circumstances lose any part of their criminality.

We rejoice most heartily in President JOHNSON'S firmness on this vital matter. It betokens that we are to have an administration of great moral strength—precisely the kind which is most needed to command the respect of the Southern people, and secure their heart-felt support. The idea that the rebel leaders must be spared in order to conciliate the Southern masses, is utterly chimerical. Nowhere, among the tens of thousands of Southern men who have already taken in good faith their oath of allegiance, is there a single suggestion made of the policy of mercy toward the chiefs of the Confederacy. It is not in human nature that the victims of an undertaking freighted with such prodigious calamity, should be solicitous for the escape of its authors. We venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the most earnest demands for the punishment of these men will be heard from the South. President JOHNSON will not be a whit the worse pacificator, for being a just punisher.

The Rites in Honor of the Dead President—The General Mourning.

The special religious observances at the capital, yesterday, were impressive, solemn and overpoweringly affecting to the dense mass of sorrow-stricken citizens that congregated to do the last sad offices of national affection. But grand in its solemnity as the immediate scene of the funeral obsequies must have been, it may be permitted us to doubt whether the great intensity of the public mourning could have been pictured in any formal assemblage, however vast, as it was in every street and highway, in every alley and place of public resort, in every social gathering and communion of worshipers, in the parlors of the rich and by the hearthstones of the poor, all through the vast extent of this metropolis.

Here, in this dense population—much of it, peradventure, little susceptible to the solemnizing influence of death in its most appalling forms—there has been an universal sobriety of bearing, a thoughtful and unwonted look, as thousands of faces ordinarily thoughtless, and a spontaneity of purpose in all the outward tokens of the general sorrow, that bespeaks the depth and the earnestness of the public feeling.

The all-pervading sympathy which thus seeks expression in a thousand different ways needs no profound analysis. In its broadest significance, it is the same impulse and instinct which stirs the universal heart in the cause of the unoffending, the gentle, and the weak. The deed and the manner of it strike home to the commonest feeling like the murder of innocence itself. The stroke falls where men least expected it to fall—at the very hour when everything bade fair for returning peace, and an all but universal amnesty and forgiveness for the past. It awakens a sensation of unknown, unperceived, but possible and immediate danger to individual life, such as is new to the experience of the living generation. To the thoughtful this unparalleled crime has a wider and a deeper meaning. They see in its perpetrator the incarnation of that system of organized violence which has shaken the continent and disturbed the world for four full years in its gigantic effort to overthrow human liberty and to rear on its ruins a despotism founded on lust and cruelty.

Viewed in every light, and from every point of vision, in its individual, social or political aspects, the crime so thrusts men aside, as it were, from the pathway of ordinary secular thought and every-day action, that unusual and strange as is the picture of this great, heaving, fervid metropolis, saddened into soberness under a cloud of grim and overshadowing sorrow, it would be stranger still were its aspect different from what it is to-day. The habiliments of woe which at times of common calamity would seem to sit but ill upon the city amid the din of its commerce and the revelry of its pastimes, have befitted the occasion of this all-pervading grief, so far that they gave no feigned or frivolous expression to the actual sentiment of the people. The emblems around us on every hand are easily distinguished from the mere tributes of a perfunctory homage. They come from the people's heart; they give form and expression to the people's affection; and they remind us that

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

The Assassination and the Rebellion.

There are but few persons, either in this country or elsewhere, who have paid any attention to the effects of the slave system on the character of those who grow up under it, or who are familiar with the history of the agitation carried on its defence both in America and in the West Indies, who will not see in Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination, the logical and legitimate ending of a long series of outrages perpetrated in its behalf. The success it has had in debauching the public morals and in blunting the popular perception of the barbarities which it involves, in one of the most highly civilized countries in the world, little surprise as it excites amongst us now, will, we are satisfied, a century hence, fill all students of our history with amazement. Nobody who, at that period, makes himself acquainted with the laws, and manners, and religious ideas of the Free States, as they were ten years ago, will fail to be puzzled, for instance, by the fact that on another portion of our soil, a few miles away, among a people differing from us in no respect except in the fact that they were slaveholders, and living under the same government, the punishment of burning alive should have been occasionally inflicted, down to the middle of the nineteenth century, by crowds of "citizens," too, and more than once under the superintendence of the sheriff. He will, probably, be still more puzzled by the fact that in that same community the right of private individuals to torture fellow creatures, if not to death, to death's door, was recognized and enforced by law; and that among ourselves there was a large body of the public always ready to defend the institution under which this atrocity was possible, and that among them there was in the year 1863 a Christian bishop.

The war will unquestionably prove a vain sacrifice, and so will Mr. LINCOLN'S death, if we deceive ourselves in this matter. It is not the political ideas of the rebels that have sprinkled their campaigns so thickly with crimes against civilization and humanity. It is the social system for the defence of which the rebellion was hatched. The atrocities over which we have been shuddering for the last four years are but parts of a series which began long before the war broke out. The barbarities practiced on the black man prepared the way for the barbarities since practiced on the white. The devilish spirit which made the whole South applaud when SUMNER fell under the felon strokes of BROOKS was bred on the plantation. It showed itself next in the Kansas war, in which the civilized world was treated by this same South, over whose crimes we are now rubbing our eyes with astonishment, to a batch of horrors which have had no parallel since the Thirty Years' War. It showed itself next in the murder of wounded men, the desecration of the dead, and the manufacture of rings and drinking-cups out of the bones and skulls of Union soldiers after the battle of Bull Run. No wonder that it soon after took possession of the Confederate Government, and devised that contrivance for bringing about an exchange of prisoners—the torture and starvation of helpless captives over which we have all been standing aghast for the last year. Occasional neglect of prisoners of war, or carelessness about their health or comfort may occur in any war, and there have been instances of it in all wars. But we venture to assert that systematic, organized starvation and exposure has never before, in modern times, been inflicted on large bodies of helpless men, as part of a plan deliberately settled by a Christian government; and we assert, too, with still greater boldness, that nothing but that familiarity with, and therefore, indifference to, human suffering, which the slave system inevitably breeds, in all or nearly all who are brought up under it, has rendered it possible for the men who compose the rebel Government to think of it, resort to it, or find the shadow of support from their own public in carrying it out.

The other manifestations of this spirit are familiar to everybody—the Fort Pillow massacre, the piracy on the seas and lakes, the St. Albans raid, the mining of the Libby Prison, the attempt to burn New-York. In what other Christian community, not slave-holding, would it be possible to find a moral sense so blind to even the broadest distinctions, as to see in the plunder of villages, burning of towns, robbing of banks, murder of shop-keepers, upsetting of passenger trains, the seizure of trading vessels by small bands of desperadoes in disguise, a thousand miles away from the seat of war, legitimate retaliation for the damage done by the operations of a regular army in actual collision with the enemy? By what writer are such things hinted at? By what Christian Prince, Potentate or people was such a thing ever thought of until now? And who could have thought of it except men whose passions have been so stimulated by that most demoralizing of all kinds of power, the power of the slave master, that they find even the restraints imposed upon them by ties so loose as the laws of war utterly intolerable? We have had even more difficulty in inducing them to respect the usages of the civilized world, in their manner of conducting hostilities, than Christian powers experience in dealing with such enemies as the Chinese or Affghans.

Mr. LINCOLN'S murder, as that of him whom they have long chosen to consider their worst and most formidable enemy, is, therefore, horrible, as it is but the legitimate crowning of a whole system of crimes and atrocities. It was purposed it should come when all else had failed, when every other mode of expressing hate and rage had been tried, and still left their dark and passion-riven hearts unsatisfied. No piece of villainy which the promoters of this war, their agents or abettors, have yet committed, has been isolated. From the lies told at London or Paris dinner tables by Southern "cavaliers," or the swindling of Northern traders by Georgian and South Carolinian huxters, up to the massacre of prisoners and the assassination of the President, everything has been part of one great and consistent whole. Nothing bizarre or out of place is to be discovered in it. Genius never before served crime so successfully and faithfully. The curse on Ham has doubtless been executed, and what makes it all the harder for his descendants to bear, "the foremost villians of the world," to use one of their own phrases, seem to have been selected for the task.

Untimely Advice.

The *World* gives a variety of reasons why Mr. SEWARD should retire from the Cabinet, in case the attempt to get him out by assassination should be thwarted by his recovery. Among them is the following:

"There is a still stronger reason for his retirement which will not fail to occur to a statesman of Mr. SEWARD'S skill in the art of influencing public opinion. There are, in each section of the country, certain names which the heated controversies of the last twenty years have made intolerably odious in the other. Mr. SEWARD has been, for this long period, the *bete noire* of the South. The ignorant Southern masses have been taught to regard him as a sort of political devil incarnate. So rooted a prejudice can probably be removed by no proofs of magnanimity, however genuine and solid. Few men in the South have ever heard him mentioned without cursing and execration; and the Southern opinion of him, however false it may be demonstrated to be, in many respects, can *constantly fall back upon the undeniable fact that he was the foremost leader in the controversy which brought on the war.*

The Secretary of State is the regular organ of communication between the National and State Governments, as well as the most conspicuous officer in the Cabinet. *The South would feel much the same kind of repugnance to coming back with Mr. Seward in that position, that we of the North would to receiving the States back with Toombs for Governor of Georgia, Mason Governor of Virginia, Slidell of Louisiana, Jeff. Davis of Mississippi, and so on.* Liberal, tolerant and magnanimous, we have every reason to think Mr. SEWARD would be; but *Southern prejudice would attribute every conciliatory measure he might approve to some sinister motive.* Mr. JOHNSON himself has no original identification with the abolitionists; and his perfect knowledge of the light in which the most noted anti-slavery leaders are regarded in the South *may cause him to think that a Cabinet in which the most conspicuous of them all does not figure, will be more in harmony with the situation, and give better promise of success.*"

We know of but one person likely to agree with the *World* in this line of argument, and that is the assassin who attempted to reach the same conclusion by the use of the dagger. His object was to remove Mr. SEWARD from the Cabinet, probably because he regarded him "as the foremost leader in the controversy which brought on the war," and because he shared the "Southern prejudice" against him on that account. The gang of murderers who represented "Southern prejudice" on this occasion, took a very comprehensive view of "the situation;" they sought not only to remove SEWARD and STANTON from the Cabinet, but LINCOLN and JOHNSON from the Executive Department, and GRANT from command of the Union armies. They succeeded only in getting rid of the President;—we doubt the wisdom, to use no stronger phrase, of trying to complete their plot by breaking up the Cabinet, and especially by removing Mr. SEWARD from its councils.

We venture to suggest to the *World* that the present moment is not especially propitious for such appeals as those of the article from which we have quoted. Our people are not in a mood to pay very profound deference to the wishes, and preferences, and prejudices of the Southern rebels. If they feel "repugnance" to coming back into the Union with Mr. SEWARD in the Cabinet, they will do well to overcome it. That he should be dismissed, in order to conciliate that sentiment, has probably not yet occurred to President JOHNSON.

LAW AND ORDER.—We hope that hereafter the police will be a little cautious about clubbing people in the streets for improper, foolish, or wicked remarks. It has already turned out that not a few of the accusations made on Saturday last for indecent remarks about the assassination of the President, were false accusations, based in some cases on malice and in others on misapprehension. The police have very freely avenged the President's memory, when insulted; and the satisfaction with which their conduct was in the first instance received by the public has encouraged them to greater freedom in the use of their billies than is desirable. The grief for the death of Mr. LINCOLN is all but universal, as everybody knows and sees, and the pitiful handful of dissenters may very well be let alone. If they make unseemly demonstrations, let them be arrested, and legally punished; but let there be no passionate or unruly violence—especially on the part of the police. We fear there have been cases in which the avenging of the deceased President has been a mere pretext—the real impelling motive of assault being the safe gratification of private malice or vengeance. The incident of the assassination is too sad and solemn to be connected with such things.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN EUROPE.—Twelve days ago the *China* brought us the report of the American securities in London up to the 24th of March. In that report Five-Twenties were quoted at 53¾. To-day we have the *Persia's* report, by which it appears that, during the week closing the 8th inst., the same class of securities had been quoted as high as 60. This advance, within a period of two weeks, it should be noticed, took place at least five days before even the advance of Gen. GRANT to the Southside Railroad could have been reported in England. It is possible that a temporary decline may have followed the receipt of the news of LEE'S desperate assault upon Fort Steadman, but this news would be so closely followed by the *Australasian's*, which carried out details of the victories around Petersburgh and the evacuation of Richmond, that we shall doubtless hear, by the *City of Washington*, which is due here on Monday, of an advance of our securities even greater than that reported in the two weeks from March 24 to April 8. It is altogether probable that we shall find the Five-Twenties, by the next Liverpool Saturday *Mail*, quoted at a figure little, if anything, under 70.

MORE NEUTRALITY.—The *Tallahassee*, from Bermuda, is reported to have arrived at Liverpool. It will be interesting to hear what hospitality will be extended to her, or whether she is to fare as the *Shenandoah* has fared at Melbourne.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.

THE UNION LEAGUE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Union League Committee here will call upon the President to pay their respects to him to-morrow morning. In the evening Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT will be the guests of the committee at dinner.

THE ASSASSINS.

There have been further and important developments regarding the Assassins. An order from the War Department requests that all publicity of the investigations be withheld for the present, so that the ends of justice be not defeated. Nothing has yet been printed, save accounts of arrests already made. But as the greatest secrecy is desirable, as well as requested, I withhold for to-night some startling facts in my possession.

RUMOR OF BOOTH'S ARREST.

A rumor is current that BOOTH has been arrested by a Baltimore detective, but there is no truth in it. There is a whole host of detectives here, under the lead of Chief YOUNG and Col. OLCOTT of New-York, and they are making it very hot for secesh sympathizers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION—INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, consisting of Gen. WALBRIDGE, R. H. McCURDY, Alexander W. Bradford, W. Barton, W. M. Vermilyea, F. A. Winston, W. Borden and W. K. Strong, waited on the President to-day, and, through Gen. WALBRIDGE, assured him that the same support which the Chamber of Commerce had always extended to his illustrious predecessor, will heartily be given to him and his Administration. In conclusion, the committee stated they left the cause of the Union to the President, and commended him to the care of a kind Providence.

To which the President replied:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the expression of your encouragement. In the emergencies which surround me I need encouragement and support. I am not at this moment prepared to enter upon an explanation of my future policy. I can only point to my previous record in regard to this rebellion, to assure you that the same energy and determination shall be exercised for its suppression as heretofore. My administration will be based on the constitution and the laws; and as events arise I will endeavor to meet them to the utmost of my ability.

INTERVIEW WITH LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

The members of the committee were subsequently introduced by Gen. STRONG to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in their parlor at Willard's, and assured him of their appreciation of his great services to the country, expressing the hope that his life would be spared to complete the great work which he had nobly begun.

After this the committee paid their respects to Bishop SIMPSON.

CONDOLENCE WITH MR. SEWARD AND HIS FAMILY.

The committee also prepared the following paper:

"The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the City of New-York, and a committee of the same, respectfully tender to Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, their warmers sympathies in the affliction of himself and family, their earnest hope for their speedy recovery and their assurances that they regard his services to the country with profound respect and admiration. (Signed) Alex. W. Bradford, R. H. McCurdy, W. K. Strong, William Vermilyea, William Barton, F. J. Winston, H. Walbridge, Wm. Borden, William Orton, George W. Blunt."

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Gov. GOLLSBY to-day received the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Tuesday, April 18.

A national monument fund is on foot, and a plot of ground, six acres, in the heart of the city, selected for the burial-place of our lamented President LINCOLN.
SHARON TYNDALE,
Secretary of State.

GEN. DEVENS IN COMMAND AT RICHMOND.

Brig.-Gen. DEVENS has been placed in command of all the United States forces in and about Richmond.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A distressing occurrence took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, resulting in the loss to the army of one of its most promising young officers. The circumstances were these: Lieut. CANTWELL, of the Engineer Corps, a graduate of the class which left West Point last year, and on duty at the fortifications being erected at Fort Richmond, while calling on one of his brother officers, noticing a double-barreled fowling-piece standing in one of the apartments, took it up for the purpose of performing the "manual of the piece." After holding it for an instant, he passed it to the friend he was visiting, who took it by the stock, Lieut. CANTWELL still grasping it by the barrels. Scarcely had his friend seized it when there was a report, and Lieut. CANTWELL fell to the floor with the words, "I am shot." The officers in the room, one of whom was the Post Surgeon, not knowing that the piece was loaded, and supposing that a cap only had snapped, thought him to be jesting, but he repeated, "Yes, I am shot," and then fell motionless. Still incredulous, his friends turned him over, and to their horror discovered a large wound in his left side, just above the groin, from which the blood was flowing in torrents. He did not speak again, and in a very few minutes he had breathed his last.

Upon examination of the gun a large charge of fine bird shot was found in the left barrel. The piece did not belong to the occupant of the room, having been only temporarily deposited there by an acquaintance and it was not supposed to be loaded, as there was no charge in either barrel when brought there. Some unauthorized person had loaded it and carelessly left it in that condition in the room.

The coroner was immediately summoned and a jury impaneled who rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Lieut. CANTWELL was a native of Utica, in this State. He was a young man of brilliant promise and a universal favorite. The affair has cast a gloom throughout the post, second only to that occasioned by the national bereavement.

STOCK-BROKER FOUND DEAD.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body of MAURICE BRAUSSNOIN, a wealthy stock-broker, who resided at No. 10 Waverley-place, and was found dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 688 Third-avenue, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. It was supposed that he had been foully murdered and robbed; but the Coroner's inquest has developed the fact that on Sunday evening BRAUSSNOIN leaped from a window of the house, wherein his friends had confined him, because, it is alleged, of intemperance. The money and watch, which were supposed to have been stolen, on account of their absence from his person at the time when his body was found, have been found in the hands of a Wall-street friend of the deceased.

THE KEY OF CASTLE THUNDER.—Rev. Dr. BROWN, editor of the *American Baptist*, has in his possession the key of the notorious rebel prison, Castle Thunder. It was brought to this city by Rev. SOLOMON GALE, of Tolland, Conn., and it is intended to dispose of it by auction for the benefit of the orphans of our volunteers. The key is by no means a formidable-looking instrument, being about the size of our ordinary door-keys. It has apparently seen much service.

THE REBEL PRISONS OF THE SOUTH.—Rev. JOHN J. GRAY, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, who has been four years in active service and eight months in rebel prisons, will give an interesting narrative of his experience this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot. Chaplain GRAY is the author of the book, *A Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie*, and comes on errand of mercy on behalf of the prisoners of Andersonville.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner COLLIN viewed the body of HARRISON JAMES HAYES, a youth of eight Summers, who died yesterday, having been run over by a Harlem Railroad train at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street crossing, near which the boy's parents reside. A jury exonerated the engineer and fireman, and added their opinion that the time has come when steam locomotives should be no longer tolerated within the city limits.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia and Pennsylvania at this Port, and the Belgian at Portland.

SETTLEMENT OF THE LISBON DIFFICULTY

THE TALLAHASSEE AT LIVERPOOL.

Debate in Parliament on the Defences of Canada.

Terrible Plague at St. Petersburgh---Great Mortality Among the Physicians.

The steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th of April, arrived here yesterday.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Pennsylvania*, Capt. GROGAN, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th April, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Belgian*, Capt. ——, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th, arrived at Portland yesterday.

Among the passengers is Mr. P. McD. COLLINS the projector of the Russo-American telegraph scheme. Mr. COLLINS has succeeded in concluding the first convention with the Russian Government for the construction of the connecting link of the line through the Amoor, and is now on his way to Russian-America for the purpose of setting on foot the commencement of operations through the country.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE TALLAHASSEE AT LIVERPOOL.

The steamer *Tallahassee* arrived at Halifax from Bermuda on the 9th.

THE NIAGARA AND THE SCRAMENTO.

A Lisbon telegram of the 5th instant, says:

"The difficulty between America and Portugal has been amicably settled. The Governor of the Belem Fort has been dismissed, and the fort is to salute the American flag, to-day, with twenty-one guns."

The Lisbon *Jornal lo Commercio*, of the 30th, published the following as an official account of the affair:

"The two Federal steamers anchored at Belem much below the ground they wished to take, because the Portuguese guardship prohibited their approaching nearer to the place where the *Stonewall* lay. Next day when the Confederate vessel had sailed they weighed anchor, with the intention of coming up the river, but did not notify the guardship of their intention, and this caused the Governor of Belem Tower, whose orders were precise, to fire into the vessels. It is explained that the Federal ship steamed toward the bar in order to take the turn up the river, and there is no doubt the whole difficulty might have been obviated had they sent previous notice to the Governor of Belem Tower. It is said that at the first shot the *Niagara* lowered her flag half-mast, to show she accepted the intimation not to go out, and this signal appears not to have been observed at the tower, which fired six more shots at the frigate, and it is said three balls struck her sides. The Commander of the *Niagara* complains that a blank cartridge was not first fired to give him timely warning.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., another debate took place on the subject of the Canadian defences.

Lord ELCHO moved for the correspondence with the Canadian Government relative to the proposed defences of Canada and the share of the total cost to be respectively borne by Canada and the Imperial Government. He deprecated the project of erecting fortifications in Canada, which would only have the effect of inviting the Americans to make Canada the battle-ground, whereas the real defence of Canada was to attack America elsewhere.

Sir J. D. HAY urged the impolicy of the proposed fortifications, which would be cut off by an invading force. He advocated the fortification of Halifax, and the construction of the inter-colonial railway, by means of which a body of troops could be thrown on the flank of any invading force.

Mr. RUSTON had the following amendment on the paper: "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to submit to the deliberate decision of the people of Canada the question whether they desire the United Kingdom to take part in their defence on land, or whether they consider that her doing so greatly increases the risk of their country becoming the theatre of war." He could not, by the forms of the House, put this amendment, but he strongly urged upon government to adopt the course which he recommended.

Col. SYKES considered that it was neither possible nor politic to defend Canada.

Mr. ADDERLEY deprecated the renewal of this discussion, as likely to discourage the Canadians in undertaking their own defence. He believed that if the Confederation scheme was carried out, the British North American Colonies would soon be in a position to defend themselves; but, in the meantime, he was in favor of fortifying Quebec with the utmost possible defence.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion for papers, and said that the Canadian Parliament, having been prorogued, a deputation of five members was now on its way to England to consult with the Imperial Government on the best means of defending that country. It was not, therefore, desirable to produce the papers, or to anticipate what the deputation might have to say. He quoted extracts from the speech of Mr. GALT to show that the Canadians were willing to join their resources with those of the mother country. He trusted that the Canadians would not be discouraged by the assertions that it was impossible to defend their country, and that their energy and their loyalty, which the government had for years been calling out, would not be damped because honorable members had declared, in their wisdom, that the country was indefensible. He repeated, that the first defence of Canada was the fact that an attack upon it was a war with England; but the second defence was the energy and spirit of her own population. That spirit had been evoked in a manner which had never before occurred, and they were willing not only to defend themselves, but to render their power, a valuable adjunct, to the force of the whole empire, and even to assist the mother country if she should ever need it. He trusted that the House would not let the Canadian deputation find, on their arrival here, that the case was prejudged, but would adhere to the decision which it had already arrived at by an overwhelming majority.

The discussion was continued by Mr. KINGLAKE, Jr., B. SMITH, Alderman ROSS and Sir T. SMITH.

Major ANSON asserted that there was a startling unanimity amongst the officers who had returned from Canada; that it was utterly indefensible. Col. GALTON and Col. WETHERALL, the two ablest engineer officers, had been out there and had sent in a secret report which he had reason to believe had astonished the War Office. Why was not their report laid on the table, instead of that of Col. JERVOIS, who was sent out to report on the best means of defence, and not on the defensibility of the country.

Sir JOHN PACKINGTON strongly complained of the course pursued by the government. He believed, on the best authority, that the real report of Col. JERVOIS had never been laid on the table at all, but only a covering letter. After trifling with the subject for four years, the government had now given it a most objectionable importance, and now all they actually proposed was to take a paltry sum of £50,000. They had also most disingenuously allowed the House to believe that a compact had been entered into with the Canadian Government, which it now turned out was not the case. If a war should be forced on England—which, God forbid—and Canada remain loyal, she must be defended at all costs, for the British Empire was created and must be maintained by a strict regard to honor and duty, and not by this newly-adopted practice of counting the probable cost.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE declared that the government was in possession of no information inconsistent with the report of Col. JERVOIS, and explained that £50,000 was all that they were advised could be profitably expended at Quebec during the course of the present year.

Gen. PEEL believed that if proper steps were taken Canada could be defended if the people showed anything like the resolution of the Confederates. In fact, looking at the amount expended, and the extent of the resources, he believed that England was quite as great a military Power as America. However she must defend Canada if attacked on her account, and the House ought not to interfere with the responsibility of the Executive Government.

Mr. LAIRD urged the construction of gunboats which could be taken out in pieces and put together again on the lakes with the greatest dispatch.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that notwithstanding the unanimity alleged by Major ANSON, which he must regard as mere gossip, every officer consulted professionally by the government had given a very different opinion. It was impossible to defend the whole frontier, but with the vital points of the country defended, it would not be worth while, probably, to attack the frontier at all.

Lord ELCHO then withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Lord ELCHO said he understood that a deputation was about to proceed from Canada to consult the Imperial Government with reference to the defences of the colony. He wished to know if Parliament would be consulted before any final arrangements were made, and if any arrangement had been made for expending more than £300,000 at Quebec.

Mr. CARDWELL said the sum guaranteed by England was £200,000 for Quebec and £100,000 for Montreal. He had received an official announcement that four members of the Executive Council of Canada were to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war with the United States. It was not in his power, nor had he any wish if he had the power, to bind the country, without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament, to any particular course. As soon as the conference was over he would take the earliest opportunity of making the result of it known to Parliament.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. WHITESIDE asked whether the Foreign Office had received dispatches, or any information relative to statements recently published in England, to the effect that encouragement had been given by eminent political individuals in the United States to a confederacy of Fenians, designed to attack Canada, to invade Ireland, and to make war, when required, upon England.

Mr. LAYARD said the attention of government had been called to a meeting of Fenians, at which strong language against England had been used. Two facts only were mentioned which required the notice of government, namely, that Col. LEESON had obtained leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of being present at the meeting, and that the Attorney-General of Louisiana presided. Her Majesty's Government had asked for explanations on these points, and Mr. SEWARD'S reply was that Col. LEESON was entitled to a leave of absence, and did not obtain it, in order that he might attend the meeting; and that the Attorney-General of Louisiana was responsible to that State, and not to the United States Government.

MR. COBDEN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. COBDEN took place on the 7th inst. at Lavington Church, close to which his country residence was situated. A large number of members of the House of Commons and other leading men were present, and the scene in the country churchyard was solemn and touching. Mr. BRIGHT, who was one of the pall-bearers, was most deeply moved.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit a decrease in the cash on hand of one one-seventh million francs.

The Corps Legislatif was still engaged in debating the Address. A proposed amendment in the various municipal administrations, moved by the Opposition, was rejected by 209 to 26 votes.

An amendment in reference to the abolition of capital punishment had been rejected.

An amendment in favor of gratuitous and compulsory education was under discussion.

At the Bourse, on the 7th inst., Rentes closed at 67.80.

It is stated that Count WALEWSKI'S life had been in real danger, and at last accounts he continued seriously indisposed.

AUSTRIA.

The *General Correspondenz*, of Vienna, denies the rumor that the Minister of War had informed Marshal BENEDEK of an expected revolutionary outbreak in Venetia.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort, on the 6th inst., adopted the resolution proposed by Saxony and Bavaria, that Austria and Prussia should be requested to cede Holstein to the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, and to communicate to the Diet their mutual arrangements in reference to Lunenburg. Nine votes were given in favor of the resolution, Lunenburg not voting. The representatives of Austria and Prussia thereupon presented separate declarations.

The principal points of the declaration of Austria were, that she is prepared to surrender to the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG her title to the possession of Holstein should Prussia agree to adopt a similar course, otherwise Austria would maintain her title to the duchies until a solution was arrived at in consonance with the interests of Germany. Prussia announced her willingness to come to an understanding on the subject, but such an understanding must indispensably depend upon a previous investigation of all claims to the duchies, and especially of her own. She would maintain her right of possession until a solution had been arrived at in accordance with her own convictions, and satisfactory to the other parties interested in the Duchies. In conclusion, the Prussian representative stated that Prussia would at once declare herself unable to hold out any prospect of realizing the expectation expressed in the resolution which had just been adopted by the Diet.

RUSSIA.

THE PLAGUE AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

The prevailing plague in Russia had again attracted attention in the British Parliament, and Sir GEO. GREY stated that government was taking precautionary steps in the matter to check, if possible, its introduction into England.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, dated Berlin, April 6, says: "The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases is 10,000, and of deaths 2,000. There are 100 cases a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Ismailoff Barracks are converted into an hospital. Precautionary measures are taken in Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring class are inspected by the police. It is not cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles and pestilential bubo."

Dr. MUCHISON, of the London Fever Hospital, in a letter to the *Times*, says the public need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The more formidable of the two diseases composing it is there already. During the last three years true typhus has been prevailing among the poor of London to an extent rarely, if ever, before known.

The plague continues at St. Petersburgh. The total number of cases thus far is ten thousand, and the deaths two thousand. The cases average one hundred a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Ismail officers barracks have been converted into a hospital. Precautionary measures are being taken at Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring classes are being inspected by the police. The disease is not cholera, but the plague. It may be known by dilated pupils of the eye, carbuncles, and pestilential bubos.

The official Petersburg *Journal* asserts "that the fever had slightly diminished."

Lord NAPIER reports from Berlin, on the 5th inst., that an unknown disorder had appeared along the valley of the Vistula, but the Prussian Government were not aware that it came from St. Petersburgh.

The London *Times* suggests that competent medical officers be sent from England to study the disease.

A Paris letter says that several medical students who went from France to investigate the epidemic had fallen victims to it.

The British Government having telegraphed to its officials in Russia for information relative to the epidemic in that country, the Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in a telegram dated the 5th instant, says:

"The fever is contagious, and in England is called the relapsing or famine fever, also the remittent or billious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia until eight months ago."

INDIA.

The new Indian Budget, which is received with so much disfavor in England, is the work of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, and not of Mr. MASSEY, the new Finance Minister.

The London *Daily News* quotes a mercantile letter from Bombay to the effect that a number of the native wealthy merchants had subscribed together 25 lacs of rupees, or £250,000 sterling, with a view to buying cotton in England at the existing low prices. This statement, however, is received with little credence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 7th at 90⅛@90⅜ for money. There was less buoyancy in the tone of the market, and a slight general decline took place in the funds.

Money was abundant. The Bank rate remained at 4 ℔ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £103,566 sterling.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. ⅝d.; dollars 4s. 11½d.; eagles 76s. 2⅞d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co say; Upon the arrival of the last telegraphic news, the price of 5-20 bonds was for a moment pushed up to 59@60, but it has now settled down to 57½@58. Other stocks remain unchanged, and prices chiefly nominal. Erie shares 33¼@34¼; Illinois Central 60¼@61¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 8—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The increase of business in the Cotton market on Thursday, last week, was followed by greater activity on Friday, accompanied by a marked advance in long-stapled descriptions; but on Saturday the demand fell off, and prices have since drooped, and closed on Thursday with a further general decline. Though American has been in improved demand, the quotations are partially reduced about ½d. ℔ ℔. Sea Island is much neglected, and has declined 1d. @2d, during the last fortnight. The decline during the week on other descriptions ranged from ¼d. @1d. ℔ ℔. Sales of the week 42,480 bales, including 4,780 to speculators and 5,940 for export. The official quotations are as follows:

	Middling.	Fair.
New-Orleans	14½d.	16½d.
Mobiles	14½d.	
Uplands	14½d.	16d.
Texas	14½d.	16½d.

Yesterday, (Friday,) the market continued flat, with sales of about 4,000 bales. The stock on hand is 605,920 bales, including 61,880 American. At sea, from India, 297,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—Continues very depressed, and the market yesterday was almost a blank, so far as business was concerned.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report. Flour dull, but nominally unaltered; Extra State, 21s. @21s. 6d. ℔ ℔. Wheat—very little business done, although lower prices would have been accepted; Red Western, 8s. @8s. 6d. ℔ cental. Corn quiet, and in some instances a shade easier; 27s. 3d. @27s. 6d. for Galatz.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef in good supply, and tending downward. Pork again 2s. 6d. lower, without inducing sales, and dealers anticipate a further reduction. Bacon in fair demand at steady rates. Cheese keeps firm. Butter again easier, and inferior almost unsalable. Lard neglected, and quite nominal. Tallow heavy, and 6d. lower; North American nominally 39s 6d.@41s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quieter; Pots 28s. 6d. @29s; Pearl 29s. 6d @30s. Sugars, in good demand, at full prices to 3d. advance. Molasses quiet. Coffee in limited demand and without improvement. Rice keeps very steady. Bark quiet; Philadelphia 6s. 3d. @6s. 6d. Linseed quiet; holders ask higher prices. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Sperm Oil, small sales at £85. Nothing doing in Cod. Clover-seed; new American Red 72s. Resin very flat; sales trifling. Spirits of Turpentine quiet; French 66s. 6d. @67s. Petroleum unchanged; Refined 2s. @2s. 1d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARRING BORTHERS & Co. report: Corn market quiet but steady for all articles. IRON firmer; Bars and Rails £6 15s. @7 5s; Scotch Pig 52s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee in good demand at rather easier rates. Rice quiet but firm. Tea firm for Congous, but green rather lower; common Congou, 11d. Tallow daily declining; P. Y. C. 39s. @39s. 3d. Linseed very dull and 1s. cheaper. Linseed Cakes steady. Linseed Oil flat at 31s. 6d. @31s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 67s. @67s. 6d. Crude Petroleum £17 10s. @£18. nominal. Refined, 2s. @2s. 0½d. Sperm Oil nominal at £82. Cod, £52.

LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 8—Evening.

The *Times* of to-day has another editorial throwing cold water on the Canadian defences.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* supports the project.

The *Daily News*, alluding to the reference in the House of Commons last night to the Fenians, ridicules the idea of America ever going to war to please a body of men of foreign origin and ideas.

Official French dispatches from St. Petersburgh represent the sanitary state of the city as deplorable.

LISBON, Friday, April 7.

The Minister of Public Works has resigned.

MURDER IN LIBERTY-STREET.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the person of JOHN PAGE, a person whose residence does not appear. On the 28th of March he was struck by an unknown man while passing through Liberty-street, near West, and the blow prostrated him to the pavement. When taken thence he was unconscious, and so remained down to the hour of his death at the hospital. Mr. JAMES E. WALKER, of No. 25 Clark-street, testified at the inquest that the unknown, after striking the fatal blow, rolled PAGE'S body into the gutter, and after depositing behind the counter of a porter-house on the corner the cart-rung with which the assault was committed, ran up Liberty-street and escaped. PAGE was aged about 35 years. The unknown murderer was about five feet eight inches in height, thick set, had dark hair and moustache, but no whiskers, and was well attired. The police have been able to secure no clue of him.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Fine Carriages.
WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.
WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS ÆSTHETICO NEURALGICON, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND CONSUMPTION, may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Children's Carriages, Spring Rockinghorses, CANTERING HORSES, BROWN'S BABY TENDERS, SELF-OPERATING SWINGS and TOYS. TIBBALS, 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Old Eyes Made New, Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamented, and warrented perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

A Great Hit.—Solid walnut chamber suites (of 10 pieces) for $185 and $215 each, at MEEKS' Cabinet Furniture Manufactory, No. 699 Broadway and Nos. 3 and 5 West 4th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Burnett's Florimel is a Delicate Perfume, much admired by connoisseurs.

Cooking.
Cooking, Washing and Ironing can be done with KEROSENE at less cost and trouble than by any other kind of fuel. Our Stoves and Heaters are of great variety, and are all that can be desired.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., No. 206 Pearl-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted, 538 B'way.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Electricity applied in all its various forms for the removal of acute and chronic disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

MARRIED.

AVINOFF—WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, Lieut. ALEXANDER AVINOFF, Imperial Russian Navy, of St. Petersburgh, and FLORENCE, youngest daughter of George W. Wright, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BROWN—LOCKWOOD.—In this city, on Tuesday, April 18, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., J. ROMAYNE BROWN and ANNIE E. LOCKWOOD, both of Harlem.

LAMB—ACKER.—On Wednesday, April 19, by Rev. John Todd, at his residence, G. W. LAMB, Hackensack, N. J., and JULIA M. ACKER, youngest daughter of Isaac S. Acker, Tarrytown, N. Y. No cards.

MILLIGAN—WATERBURY.—On Tuesday, April 18, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. S. A. Clark, JOHN C. MILLIGAN and ANNA, daughter of S. W. Waterbury, Esq., all of Elizabeth.

MUSGRAVE—JONES.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE, of New-York City, and Miss FANNY E. JONES, of Philadelphia.

ORR—CONANT.—On Tuesday, April 18, at No. 46 2d-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. T. Edwin Brown, Capt. EDGAR ORR and Miss LOUISA A. CONANT, both of Portland, Me.

Portland papers please copy.

STEPHENSON—STYLE.—At the same time and place, by the same, ALEXANDER STEPHENSON and Miss ELIZA STYLE, both of Brooklyn.

WEAVER—ARTHUR.—On Tuesday, April 18, in Trinity Church, New-York, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. JOSHUA WEAVER and HARRIETTE A., daughter of the late John A. Arthur.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On Monday, April 17, EMMA MARIE, daughter of Jacob T. and Phebe Gray Boyle, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the school officers of the Tenth Ward, the teachers of Grammar School No. 42, and the members of Puritan Lodge No. 339, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 128 8th-st., this day, (Thursday,) April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEYEA.—At Harlem, suddenly, on Monday morning, April 17, HARRY JONES, youngest son of Benjamin and Phebe Beyea, aged 7 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BOWEN.—On Tuesday, April 18, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Wm. R. Williams, JOHN BOWEN, Esq., in the 95th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christopher-st. Baptist Church, this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BIRD.—On Wednesday, April 19, JOSHUA C. BIRD, son of Stephen and Mercy W. Bird, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 165 West 31st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, for interment.

CURLEY.—On Tuesday, April 18, JOHN CURLEY, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Hatters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Theodore Melenfy, No. 139 West 18th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

DUHAIN.—On Tuesday, April 18, L. DUHAIN, Sr., aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., at his late residence, Washington-av., second house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

HOBBS.—On Monday, April 17, ANNIE MAUDE, aged 2 years and 5 months, daughter of John and Mary Hobbs, No. 78 West 47th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Thursday, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAYWARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, April 19, WARDEN HAYWARD, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HABIRSHAW.—At Astoria, Queens County, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, MARTIN HABIRSHAW, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Remsen and Franklin sts., at 2½ o'clock on Friday next. The *Sylvan Stream* leaves Peck-slip at 1:30 P. M.

LORD.—In Columbus, Ohio, suddenly, on Saturday, April 15, WILLIAM H. LORD, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of his brother-in-law, John Bliss, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

MUCHMORE.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, April 18, of inflammation of the lungs, EMMA A., wife of W. Fletcher Muchmore, and daughter of Isaac Bird, of Morristown, N. J.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of W. F. Muchmore, Astoria, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Boats leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. Also, at the M. E. Church, Morristown, Saturday, April 22, at 12 M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30, and return at 3 o'clock.

Morristown papers please copy.

MACKEY.—On Wednesday, April 19, of rheumatism of the heart, KATE FOOT MACKEY, second daughter of Joseph and Catharine A. Mackey, aged 6 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her parents, No. 236 East 50th-st., near 1st-av., at 1 P. M.

"To die is gain."

OLIVER.—On Tuesday, April 18, JOSHUA R. S. OLIVER, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 Montgomery-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PLUMMER.—At Bethpage, L. I., on Second Day, the 17th inst., JOHN PLUMMER, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house at that place, on Sixth Day, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Farmingdale on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from James-slip, New-York.

PARSHALL.—On Wednesday, April 19, after a short illness, EMMA ANNIE, only daughter of James L. and Phebe A. Parshall, aged 20 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Washington-av., Morrisania, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—On Tuesday, April 18, ELEANOR, youngest daughter of the late Ruleff and Elizabeth Stephens.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, James, William L. and Edward D. Stephens, are invited to attend the funeral service, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

SHEPARD.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 18, WM. HENRY SHEPARD, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Charles J. and Thomas M., are invited to attend his funeral, in Brooklyn, from the Central Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Rockwell's,) in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

TRUESDELL.—Near Sing Sing, on Monday, April 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Edward D. Truesdell, in her 51st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing on the arrival of the train that leaves 30th-st., at 11:30 A. M.

WATKIS.—On Tuesday, April 18, LEWIS WATKIS, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 East 30th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, April 18, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Robert Walker, and eldest daughter of William Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Jefferson-st., on Thursday, April 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, April 19, WILLIAM M., youngest child of C. C. and S. F. Webb, aged 1 year, 7 months and 22 days.

The remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, No. 277 9th-av., to the country, for interment, on Friday, the 21st inst.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS

who want

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES.

Our large and varied stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding

FRESH GOODS,

Laid in at greatly reduced rates, all of which are offered very low

FOR CASH.

HALSTED & STILES, Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

NOTICE—MR. MERRILL LADD, ONE OF THE most respected citizens of Chicago, Illinois, is now in town, to solicit donations from the Grocers of New-York, to the Northwestern Fair. He has appointed Mr. B. L. SHERMAN, of MORRIS, SHERMAN & CHACE, No. 111 Water st., receiving Agent for New-York. Mr. LADD can also be communicated with there. The public attention is earnestly solicited to the appeal of Mr. LADD. Interest as well as pride and charity, should induce our Grocers to represent themselves handsomely at the splendid Fair now preparing at Chicago, for our sick and wounded soldiers, soon to return home in want of everything but honor and loyalty.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President United States Sanitary Commission.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—THIS church, situated on Madison-av., corner of 35th-st., has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year:
Wardens—Samuel M. Valentine, George F. Nesbitt.
Vestrymen—Henry Eyre, William B. Clarke, Edgar M. Crawford, Henry A. Oakley, L. F. Therasson, J. Hobart Herrick, A. Foster Higgins, Wm. G. Ward.

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE IXTH Ward will meet in a spirit becoming a sorrow-stricken people, at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Remarks appropriate to the occasion may be expected.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,

HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,

DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED

OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason holds, an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST. PHILIPS—ST. PHILIPS,

THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE,"

is going to have an immense sale, for it is her best book and orders are pouring in from every quarter.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

RICHMOND WHIG.

WM. IRA SMITH, Proprietor.

OUR TERMS

TO REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS.

Persons desiring to become regular subscribers to the Richmond Whig can now do so, by mail or otherwise.

OUR TERMS

for the present, until we can more definitely ascertain the regulations of the United States governing such matters, will be as follows:

For One Year $16
For Six Months 8
For Three Months 3

to which will be added $6 per year or its proportion for a shorter period, for the prepayment of postage, which is now required.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, proprietor of the *Richmond Whig*, will be in New-York on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of this month. Persons desiring to subscribe to or advertise in the Whig, can leave their names and post-office, together with their advertisements, with JAS. WILDE, Jr., & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., and they will be received.

Persons wishing to become Agents can have the opportunity by calling upon me there.

WM. IRA SMITH.

New-York Herald, Times, Tribune, News and Commercial Advertiser insert the above, and send bill to JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., for payment.

WM. IRA SMITH.

GRAPE VINES.

IONA VINES FOR LATE PLANTING.

From the twentieth of April to the first of May is generally the most favorable time for the Spring Planting of Vines, but for the accommodation of those who are not ready within that time, some of the best quality of Plants of the IONA will be kept back, so that they may be safely and successfully planted during nearly all of the month of May.

The stock of Plants unsold is small, but of excellent quality, grown from wood produced for that special purpose.

For a full account of the original vine and the manner of its production, with description of the fruit, send two-cent stamp for a pamphlet of twenty pages, which shows how the vines may be obtained at wholesale rates, and their reception secured by purchasers in perfect condition. The IONA is the only grape that combines the excellence of the best European varieties in the quality of its fruit with the greatest hardiness of vine belonging to our most enduring native kinds. For certainty of perfect crop, as well as for excellence of quality, it is unequaled. All who fail to obtain them now will regret having deprived their families of a fruit of such excellence one year longer than necessary.

C. W. GRANT,

Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

COOKING BY GAS

Cheaper than coal or wood.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 474 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REDUCED THE PRICES 20 PER CENT. ON OUR STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c.

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Manufacturers, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Mercer-st.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instills within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetters, rickets, fever sores, salt rheum, skin diseases, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

RADWAY & CO.'S principal office No. 87 Maiden lane, New-York City. Sold by druggists generally.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents per copy will be paid for the following dates: Jan. 14, April 13, 21, 30, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, Dec. 21, 1860; Jan. 1, 10, 11, Feb. 1, 2, 11, 5, 1861; Jan. 12, March 9, 30, Dec. 30, 1862. Address J., M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Back numbers for sale.

MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Engineers' Association of the City of New-York, held on Tuesday evening, April 18, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Engineers' Association of the City of New-York have learned with profound grief that the revered head of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, has been suddenly stricken down by the hand of an assassin; and whereas, it is becoming and proper that this association should give appropriate expression to the sorrow which pervades our hearts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sympathize with our fellow-citizens in the sad event that has taken from the head of the government a statesman whose spotless purity of character, exalted patriotism, far-reaching sagacity and wise counsel, have given him rank highest among the rulers of the earth, and in the hearts of the American people a place second only to that filled by the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That the singleness of heart and purpose, the untiring energy and devotion with which he gave himself to the restoration, the strengthening and the perpetuation of the Federal Union; to the softening of the animosities engendered by years of civil warfare and strife; to the gradual drawing together again in fraternal bonds the great body of the people so long estranged, are not surpassed by the acts of any of these great historic characters whose names, shine brightest and purest in the annals of history.

Resolved, That, participating in the general sadness that pervades all clases of the community, we hereby direct that all work be suspended in our several establishments on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and that the members of this association wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

James Murphy & Co., Fulton Iron Works.
George W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works.
William E. Everett, Novelty Iron Works.
C. H. Delamater, Delamater Iron Works.
Fletcher, Harrison & Co., North River Iron Works.
T. F. Secor, The Allaire Works.
Thomas F. Rowland, Continental Iron Works.
J. S. Underhill.
Tugnot, Dally & Co., Franklin Forge.
Boardman, Holbrook & Co., Neptune Iron Works.
Murphy, McCurdy & Warden.
Cobanks & Theall.
Charles A. Secor, Fulton Foundry, Jersey City.
John Roach & Son, Etna Iron Works.
H. R. Worthington, Hydraulic Works.
Sewell & Cameron.
J. & R. J. Gray, Phœnix Iron Works.
Anderson & McLaren.
James L. Jackson.
John Ashcroft.
Geo. B. Stetson, Bridgewater (Mass.) Forge.
Miers Coryell, Dry Dock Iron Works.
F. C. Beckwith, Paterson (N. J.) Iron Works.
Hubbard & Whittaker, Burden Iron Works.
H. Esler & Co., Atlantic Dock Works, Brooklyn.
D. B. Cobb, South Brooklyn, St. En. Works.
W. G. Hamilton, Jersey City Locomotive Works.
Peter Field & Son, North Point Foundry, Jersey City.
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, Conn.
H. W. Gardener, Providence, R. I.

JAMES MURPHY, President.
WM. A. SEAVER, Secretary.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION will open in this city on the 1st day of May, a "Home" for helpless and disabled United States soldiers and sailors, at No. 45 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

Communications to be addressed to U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Standing Committee.

FRANCIS FOWLER, Assistant Secretary.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

TYLER'S PATENT BURNING FLUID.

C. N. TYLER & CO. respectfully announce to oil-dealers and the public that they are prepared to supply in any quantity, their Patent Burning Fluid, which has stood the test of several years' trial, in street-lamps, hotels, stores and private dwellings throughout the United States. They offer it as a safe, convenient and economical burning fluid, for burning in the common fluid-lamps, being the best illuminating fluid in the market. No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

USE THE BEST!

IT WILL DESTROY MOTHS! NOW IS THE TIME! GET BOWDEN'S MOTH-DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving cloths, furs, carpets, robes, blankets, and all woolen goods, from MOTHS and all destructive insects. For sale by all druggists.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,

from seventy-five to six hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, No. 52 Wall-street, Agents for the sale of the U. S. 7-30 LOAN. All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

McILVAINE & WALDEN, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

(Copy.) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business o banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq [illegible] Insurance Department of the [illegible], Superintendent of the personally examined into [illegible] state of New-York, having this company, has de[illegible] the condition and affairs of hundred thousand [illegible]ermined that its capital of four fifty (50) per c[illegible] dollars is impaired to the extent of of said c[illegible]ent. thereof, and has directed the officers [illegible]ompany to require its stockholders to pay in the [illegible]t of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from [illegible] second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above states on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 5-20s, maturing on the 1st of May, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst. after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

H. F. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect; from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange place, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of importance to the company. By order of the directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

RIDDLESBURG COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 528 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 12 M., to authorize an issue of bonds by said company. By order of the Trustees.

A. SMEDBERG, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—TAKE NOTICE—That a call has this day been made on the stockholders of this company for an installment of five per cent., payable on or before the 15th of May next.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD,

BANKERS, NO. 74 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in government securities of all kinds. American and foreign gold and silver coin, uncurrent banknotes, bought and sold at best rates. Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

ST. MARKS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This company continues to insure on as favorable terms as any other Company. The capital and surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.

JOHN M. FERRIER, President.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY. SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.

Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.

JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.

CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

FRANCIS T. WALKER & BRO.

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 18 WALL-ST.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2.

W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

LEONARD KIRBY,	D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE,	JOHN CASTREE,
AARON RUTHERFORD,	HENRY ELSWORTH,
THOMAS PATON,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	WILSON G. HUNT,
WM. A. FOWLER,	DANIEL DREW,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	JAMES C. GULICK,
THOMAS REED,	C. W. BIRD,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	GARDNER G. YVELIN,
WALTER W. PRICE,	SAMUEL T. KNAPP,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	HARVEY WEED,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	JOHN ROMER,
B. THROCKMORTON,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,	THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS,
SAMUEL HANNA,	JOHN KEYSER,
MOSES W. FISH,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
JOHN HUSTACE,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
AARON CLAFLIN,	EFFINGHAM COCK,
CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,	EZRA WHEELER,
FRED. LACEY,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY,	M. B. CARPENTER,
J. W. G. CLEMENTS,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
WASHING'N L. COOPER,	HALSEY W. KNAPP,
GEO. W. ELDER,	JOHN J. MORRIS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 81 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.

(Signed,) E. H. JUDD, WM. G. ANGELL, WM. L. LEE, J. J. EAGLETON, HIRAM B. CROSBY, EDWIN G. ANGELL, JOHN WINSLOW, Trustees.

NOTICE—AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the MINESOTA MINING COMPANY, held on the 15th ult., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz: JOSEPH RUDD, President; JAMES STOKES, URIAH HENDRICKS, (in place of Wm. Pearsall, resigned,) ALBERT G. LEE, WM. F. BUCKLEY, and JAMES C. HARRIOTT.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCORDance with a resolution of stockholders, passed at meeting as above, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted the 5th inst., an assessment of Five Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of this company, payable at their office, on the 20th inst., with interest thereafter. The transfer books will close on the 19th inst., after which, no transfer of stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid.

SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 264, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, April 25, at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMPLETE YOUR SETS.—BACK NUMbers of HARPER'S and ATLANTIC, 15 cents per number. MORGAN'S and RICHARDSON'S EXPOSE OF FREEMASONRY. Price 50 cents each at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVing unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, BANKERS, No. 243 Broadway, purchase quartermasters' certificates, naval vouchers, government due bills and government certificates of every kind, at lowest rates.

PETROLEUM.

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000,

SHARES $5 EACH.

WORKING CAPITAL, 6,000 SHARES,

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer..............CHARLES GOULD, 58 Wall-st.

Ten wells are now going down on the company's property, in the richest portion of the famous Sugar Creek Valley. There is room for 500 more.

The trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY. THE STOCK IS NOT WATERED. The projectors depend for their profits solely on a RISE IN ITS MARKET PRICE.

But a few thousand shares will be sold, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

PROSPECTUSES AND MAPS CAN BE OBTAINED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS EFFECTED, BY APPLICATION TO CHARLES G. JUDSON, NO. 84 CHAMBERS-ST.; CHARLES GOULD, NO. 58 WALL-ST.; J. L. EVERITT, BROADWAY BANK, OR TO EITHER OF THE TRUSTEES.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL ARE OPEN, FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, AT THE OFFICE OF E. C. STEDMAN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL..............$1,500,000

Divided into 300,000 Shares; Par value, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE. NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President..........J. S. CLARK, of New-York.

Vice-President......R. H. WISHART, New York.

Treasurer..........H. F. DEVOE, New-York.

Secretary pro tem...R. H. WISHART, New-York.

Wells now producing oil. Several new wells (nearly completed) boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 26 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Alleghany River (opposite Horse Creek,) Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open at No 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

OFFICE OF THE SAGE RUN AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO., (in Office of Frances T. Walker & Bro.,) 49 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Monday, April 17, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SAGE RUN AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO. will be held at their office, No. 49 William-st., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

FRANCIS T. WALKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends have been declared payable April 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,

Tenth Dividend..............Three Dollars per Share.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

Seventh Dividend..............Four Per Cent.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Third Dividend..............One and a half per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Third Dividend..............Three per Cent.

DEVON OIL COMPANY,

First Dividend..............Three per Cent.

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,

First Dividend..............Three per Cent.

Transfer books closed from April 22, to 30.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, (free of government tax,) on their capital stock, payable on and after April 20, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from April 15 to the 21st, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert S. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 1.

Transfer books will be closed, from this date, and re-opened Tuesday, May 2. B. MURRAY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INS. CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of government tax, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from 10th to 15th inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. in gold, at the office of GEO. A. FREEMAN & JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of May next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY—Will pay their fifth quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. in gold, at the office of GEO. A. FREEMAN & JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st May next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

New-York, April 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. in gold, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN & JOHN J. OSBORN, No 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of May next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

New-York, April 20, 1865.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWing-machines (new) for sale or to rent. Also machines bought, exchanged and repaired. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway,

Now offer their stock of NEW GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRUGGETS AND BAIZES.

"ALL WIDTHS."

"GOLD PRICES."

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!

S. THOMPSON, NO. 475 BROADWAY, HAS REDUCED THE PRICE OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS TO GOLD VALUE, AND WILL SELL THEM AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots undivided at cost price, showing the bill, and add five per cent. commission.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.

The pleasure and comfort to any lady wearing the skirt will be experienced particularly in railroad cars, concert halls, church pews, or any crowded assemblies. This skirt when worn can be compressed into as small a space as any ordinary house dress, without inconvenience.

For sale in all sizes by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

THE NEWEST AND BEST.

THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.

A lady who has worn one of our flexible spring skirts would not willingly dispense with the use of them.

We claim that for superiority of materials it is not excelled, and for beauty of shape and durability it has no equal. For sale in all sizes by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FALL IN GOLD.—FALL IN GOODS, RIBbons, laces, veils, embroideries, hair nets, fancy goods, small wares, dress trimmings, corsets and shirts, under garments.

N. B.—Kid gloves reduced from $1 75 to $1, and from $2 50 to $1 75. Ladies' English hose, 65 cents; misses', all sizes, 50 cents, and a lot at 20 cents. 500 dozen, all linen, handkerchiefs, reduced to 12 cents, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Skirts, Hair Nets, Fancy Goods, Buttons, Bindings, Small Wares, Combs and Brushes. N. B.—Kid Gloves, $1; undressed, 90c. Ladies' Hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember, ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 22 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

ASSETS, $1,315,570 15.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't. R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 19, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, April 29, 1865, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover-st. wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following articles of Stationery, viz.:

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 lbs. to the ream.
Legal Cap Paper, 14 lbs. to ream.
Cap Paper, ruled and plain, 12 lbs. to ream.
Letter Paper, ruled and plain, 10 lbs. to ream.
Note Paper, ruled and plain, 5 lbs. to ream.
Envelope Paper, 35 lbs. to ream.
White Blotting Board, 100 lbs. to ream—19x24.
Official Envelopes, white and buff—3½x8¼, 4x9, 4½x10½.
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, Government pattern —3¼x5¾.
Letter Copying Books—9x11—500 pages.
Cap Copying Books—10x14—500 pages.
Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, Demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russia covers.
Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 28 sheets to quire.
Memorandum Books, Demi, 8vo. flush 56 leaves.
Black Ink, Arnold's quart, pint and half pint bottles.
Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes or Dunbar, quart, pint and half pint bottles.
Black Copying Ink, Arnold's quart, pint and half pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, 2 oz. bottles, glass stopper.
Ink Powders, David's, first quality.
Ink Stands, "Academic" and "Mechanic."
Pen-Holders, assorted.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, 303, 404, 289 and "Commercial."
Quills, No. 80, per M.
Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos 2 and 3.
Office Tape, pieces, No. 23, 3¾ yards to piece.
Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 144 yards to roll.
Sealing Wax, per lb.
Wafers, 4 oz. boxes, "American Congress"
White Fringed Rubber, 12 pieces to lb., first quality.
Virgin Rubber, per lb.
Rulers, round rubber, 18 inches.
Rulers, flat rubber, 18 inches.
Mucilage, quart, pint and 8 oz. bottles.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and samples of each article to be delivered at the storehouse twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

The stationery to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the government.

The successful bidder or bidders must be prepared to furnish immediately such quantities of the above-described stationery as may be required by this department.

The price of each article to be written both in words and figures, and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in *duplicate*, which can be had on application at this office.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, April 29, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

GEO. R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION MAKE a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the destruction of pain in tooth-drawing. The gas is made fresh every day. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S large iron safes; also, a new counter and glass partition, at basement office, No. 26 Pine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S.—In accordance with the proclamation by the Governor of this State, setting apart THURSDAY as a day of humiliation and prayer, the day will be observed with appropriate religious services in the church at 11 o'clock. Interesting speakers will address the meeting.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor.—Services befitting the occasion will be held TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are particularly invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PUBLIC service will be held in the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, this (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject of discourse—*The Providential Appeal of God for Justice.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—THERE will be public services in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock this A. M. Discourse by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.

MIDDLE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Harrison-st., Brooklyn.—Appropriate services will be held TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. The pulpit will be occupied by the pastor, Rev. N. E. SMITH, D. D.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in the Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Death of President Lincoln and the Lessons it Teaches.*

PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, NINETEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—CONGREGATION SHERITH ISRAEL, Rev. J. J. LYONS, Minister.—A monthly service in memory of the late President, will be held in the above synagogue, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—There will be services in this church THIS DAY (Thursday) at 11 A. M. Address by Rev. A. BATTLES, of Bangor, Me.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN ST. MATTHEW'S German Lutheran Church, in Walker-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green-st., near Canal.—Services by Rev. S. F. FINNEY. The public are invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be open this morning, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as cook; a thorough understanding of business in all its branches as first-class cook; is a most excellent baker; can take charge of a dairy; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country, and make herself generally useful; good city reference. Apply at No. 240 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, OR the charge of the children and home of a family going abroad, or the care and instruction of the children of two or more families who intend spending the Summer in the same country retreat. For information, apply to the Principal of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen till suited at No. 132 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress, in a private family; is willing to do plain sewing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 114 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and fine washer or plain sewer; would like to travel with a family; has experience in the care of children for some time. Call at No. 194 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with washing and ironing, or attend to butter making, or go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 129 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as first class cook; would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references can be given. Call or address No. 134 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as child's nurse; is willing to take charge of a babe from its birth; can give reference to her last place, which she filled for three and a half years. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the highest testimonials as to character. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 96 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by an English young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 17 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH GIRL, to take charge of children from 2 to 6 years, and do plain sewing; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 662 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a person who can furnish good city reference. Call or address Mrs. O'NEIL, No. 27 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress; best of city reference given. Call at No. 86½ West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FIND a situation as children's governess for an unusually capable person. To parents wishing to travel, and desirous of leaving their children in charge of a careful and trusty person, who has had long experience in the care and education of children, the most unexceptionable references can be given. Address W. F., Box No. 3,409 Post-office.

A LADY—AN AMERICAN, WELL CONNECTED, desires a situation as resident governess, or companion to a lady; no objection to travel or living in the country; salary not so much an object as a desirable home. Address Miss F. NEWCOMBE, Brooklyn Post-office.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, OF some means, with daughter of 12 years, would take charge of a furnished or partially furnished house for the Summer, in exchange for free rent for herself; the best of references as to capability, character, &c. Address WIDOW, Station D, Bible House.

GIRLS, IF YOU WANT THE BEST SITUations for any branch of housework you like, in first-class families, hotels, or boarding-houses, with good wages and comfortable homes, call immediately at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family; one who well understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of reference. Address P., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT man, (German,) a situation as coachman or gardener; can come recommended as to honesty. Address, for this week, L. TAKOL, care of G. Bode, Nos. 48 and 50 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant man, who can give the best testimonials from his last place. Address WAITER, No. 77 6th-av., in grocery-store, corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; would make himself generally useful; not afraid to work; good references. Address I. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business; best references. Call on or address J. M., No. 19 East 18th-st., in the livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, or coachman and gardener; good city and country references; country preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man (English;) city preferred; has references. Address J. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT young man desires a situation in the office of a first-class hotel; best city reference. Address J. D. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS YOUNG MAN DEsires to make an engagement to take charge of a store on commission, or salary. Will go wherever business may require; satisfactory references given. Address C. W. DICKERSON, Rockaway, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to take care of an invalid and to assist in sewing; reference required. Apply at No. 94 Warren-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER. A single man to take charge and work a farm of 15 acres, a few miles from the city. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Murray-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress, with good city references. Apply at No. 56 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine and can dress hair; must be a Protestant and bring city references. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER. Apply by 9½ A. M., at No. 5 West 30th-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD and desiring to obtain for a servant, whom he can recommend, a waiter's situation, will leave his address at No. 32 Cliff-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY good store; salary one hundred dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE IN a drygoods commission house. Apply in person or by letter to RICHARDS & COLLINS, Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a first-class custom cutter. Address A. J. POST & SON, No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, In the midst of universal exultation and gladness at the brilliant successes of the national arms, and at the prospect of the speedy extinction of the existing great rebellion, and of the restoration of union and peace to our distracted country, the nation has been suddenly shocked, and the hearts of the people have been wrung with anguish by the foul assassination of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate, and by a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the honored Secretary State of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, that by the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the American nation has lost a man whose simplicity and native energy of character, honesty and tenacity of purpose, pure and disinterested patriotism, and a rare combination of justice and humanity, made him honored, beloved and revered, and whose career as a Magistrate of a free people will render him illustrious wherever free institutions and universal emancipation shall exist, through all ages.

Resolved, That the act by which Abraham Lincoln has been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, is one which, for fiendish atrocity, is without a parallel in the annals of history, and which stamps its author, its instigators, and all who approve the crime or shelter the criminal, as deserving the detestation and abhorrence of all mankind, to the latest generations.

Resolved, That a like abhorrence and execration must pursue the wretch who aimed the assassin's dagger at the heart of William H. Seward, as he lay helpless upon a bed of suffering, and who only desisted from his dastardly attack when he supposed that his diabolical purpose had been accomplished.

Resolved, That this board recognize in these acts of stupendous and unprecedented malignity, only the legitimate manifestations of that spirit of hostility to all law, human or divine, which originally prompted, and has since continued to sustain the nefarious attempt upon the life of the nation, which, for four years has made our once happy land a scene of such horrors as the world has never before witnessed.

Resolved, That a cause identified in its inception by the avowals of its own supporters, with the perpetration of the cruelest form of human bondage, which has employed in its support practices so shocking to humanity and so abhorrent to every precept of religion, as to partake rather of the ferocity of wild beasts and savages than of the spirit of an enlightened Christian civilization—practices such as the deliberate starvation of prisoners of war, the brutal massacre of prostrate garrisons, the sacrilegious desecration of the remains of the dead, the persecution, torture and murder of unhappy recusants, and the inhuman hunting down with bloodhounds of miserable refugees; and which, finally, sends into the heart of our populous towns and into our national capital the midnight incendiary with his torch and the dastardly assassin with his knife, is one which cannot much longer continue to receive the countenance or encouragement of any people which calls itself Christian, but must compel all good men and all good governments everywhere to make common cause against its maintainers and abettors, as common scourges of mankind and enemies of the human race.

Resolved, That this board tenders its most respectful sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the lamented Chief Magistrate, assuring them that the terrible calamity which has deprived them of their natural protector and support, has only the more endeared them to the hearts of the American people, and has entitled them to receive, and made it sure that they shall receive every tender care and every generous provision in the power of a great and magnanimous nation to afford, to soften to them the bitterness of their affliction.

Resolved, That this body extend also a sympathy equally sincere, to the suffering Secretary of State, preserved as by a miracle from death at the assassin's hands; and to his family outraged by this demoniac violence, and soon possibly to be shrouded in mourning for the loss of one of its cherished members fallen a victim to his filial devotion; and earnestly trusts and prays that God in his mercy may soon restore to renewed strength and usefulness this tried and faithful public servant, that he may continue long in the future, as he has done in the past, by his sagacity and wisdom to guide our Ship of State safely among the perils to which, in the present trying time, the complications of diplomacy are continually exposing it.

Resolved, That the fiendish ferocity which has marked the conduct of the people of the insurgent States throughout the progress of this nefarious attempt to subvert the foundations of the government and to extinguish popular liberty upon the American continent, is, in the opinion of this board, but the natural and necessary fruit of that half barbarous social system which boasts, as its distinguishing feature and chief cornerstone, the hopeless enslavement of a weak and helpless race of human beings; and that if, upon this subject, any difference of opinion among loyal men has heretofore existed, this crowning act of deliberate, premeditated, malignant atrocity must from this hour henceforth unite all sensible men, all good citizens, all honest patriots, and all sincere Christians, in the fixed and unalterable determination to wash out and exterminate from the land every trace of an institution, which, after so long disgracing our civilization and brutalizing large communities of our people, has at length generated crimes at which the whole world must stand amazed, and whose frightful enormity will make them forever fearfully and unapproachably pre-eminent in the annals of human wickedness.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, held this day, at their office, No 69 South st., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our loved and honored President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has fallen by the hand of an assassin, a martyr to the cause of our country and our laws; and,

Whereas, This crowning act of treason has plunged this whole people into the deepest mourning;

Resolved, That, while acknowledging that the nation's sorrow is too deep for words, we yet feel it due to the long and successful labors in a just cause, of our noble President, and to his great worth and goodness, to make this public expression of our sense of the loss which we, as a people, have sustained, as well as our respect for his great qualities of heart and mind, and our love for him as a man.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and that our office be draped in black, for thirty days; and,

Whereas, An attempt has been made to assassinate the Secretary of State and his son,

Resolved, That we offer to Mr. SEWARD our heartfelt sympathies, and earnestly pray for the speedy recovery of himself and son to health and usefulness.

RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

FRANCIS PERKINS, Secretary.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.

Paper mills, new and old.

Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.

Saw mills with timbered lands.

Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., with an easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BADGES! BADGES! BADGES!

THE RUSH GREATER THAN EVER.

GO TO BADGE HEADQUARTERS, NO. 14 CHAMBERS-ST.

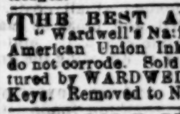
Pins to make your own Badges, AT REDUCED PRICES.

B. W. HITCHCOCK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.

A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE—TWO PIER GLASSES, PLATES 112x34, with rich frames, cornices and console tables, at No. 63 Hammond-st.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., is this day dissolved.

C. H. MARSHALL, CHARLES LAMSON, C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.

APRIL 8, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the shipping and commission business, under the name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.

CHARLES LAMSON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr

APRIL 8, 1865.

THE FIRM OF WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE was dissolved on the 6th inst. The banking and stock petroleum business will be carried on by E. R. McILVAINE and CHARLES C. WALDEN, at No. 13 Broad-st., under the firm of McILVAINE & WALDEN.

E. R. McILVAINE, C. C. WALDEN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN..........SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE..........(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Afloat).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........April 26.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........May 24.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........June 21.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........April 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY..........May 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
DEPARTURES.
April 22—OCEAN QUEEN—WEIR, (Connecting at Panama with *Sacramento.*)
May 1—ARIEL—JONES, (Connecting at Panama with *Golden City.*)
May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKLEPAUGH, (Connecting at Panama with *Constitution.*)
For further information, freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, June 3.
RISING STAR.......(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M. Her passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. Passage $75. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29.

STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE FOR HAVANA.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the funeral of the President of the United States, the steamer MORRO CASTLE will be detained until THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. N. B.—Mails will close at the Post-office on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP GOLDEN RULE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The interruption to business attendant upon the national calamity, will prevent the proper outfitting of this steamer for sailing on the 20th April. It is therefore postponed until SATURDAY, April 22, at noon.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE. D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, April 26, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.—
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.
For flagging Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.
For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, April 15, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of Thursday, April 27, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Paving with cobble stones, Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets; Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; paving with stone blocks, Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street: constructing receiving basins and culverts, on and near Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street; and sewers, in Gansevoort-street, from West-street to Hudson River; eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Oak-street, from James to Oliver street. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVAN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1865.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WILL, on the part of the city authorities, meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11 A. M. daily, for the purpose of receiving communications from various bodies of our fellow-citizens who may be disposed to take part in the funeral obsequies of the late President of the United States.
ALDERMAN JEREMIAH,
COUNCILMAN BRINKMAN,
COUNCILMAN GREEN,
Conference Committee.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.
ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.
Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY
Soldiers in the field who have not been paid their State Bounty can have the same by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Brokers, No. 243 Broadway.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 1, 1865.
NOTICE—CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION of Assistant Surgeon in the First Army Corps, (Maj.-Gen. Hancock's) are notified that the requirement of two years' previous service is no longer exacted, and that the only prerequisite for examination will be the possession of a Diploma from some regular Medical College.
JOS. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by McILVAINE & WALDEN, No. 13 Broad-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROTTING wagon. Inquire at McMANN'S stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HIDES AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at 6th-st. wharf, the following articles, more or less:
3,563 Salted Beef Hides.
219 Dry Beef Hides.
14 Dry Calf Skins.
495 Sheep Pelts.
24,114 pounds of Tallow (Beef.)
586½ gallons Neats-foot Oil.
2,642 pounds of Tallow Scraps.
4,950 pairs of Horns.
2,000 assorted Empty Barrels.
Terms cash, in government funds.
G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
All of which was made by the best city makers. French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bedding, &c., &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, by order of F. Blancard, administrator, to close the estate of H. Blancard, deceased, all the furniture, mirrors, &c., &c., contained in the block of houses in 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., known as Blancard's Family Hotel, commencing on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing from that day until all is disposed of, consisting of elegant rosewood etageres, rosewood wardrobes, superb armoire a glaces, corner etageres, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with bedsteads and washstands to match; elegant mantel and pier French plate mirrors, fifteen elegant rosewood parlor suites, some of which are of the most superb and costly description; rosewood and black walnut extension tables, centre and card tables, lace, silk, brocatel and damask curtains; spring curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; velvet, English, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gas chandeliers, linen and cotton sheets, blankets, comforters, quilts, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also, two iron gas lamp-posts, with globes, and three lanterns with do.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TO BRASS MOLDERS AND FINISHERS.
ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 22, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the foundry No. 6 Duane-st., near North William-st., by order of Mrs. Margaret Durno, administratrix of estate of the late George Durno, deceased, all the stock of materials, tools, machinery, patterns, core boxes, and all things necessary to carry on the above business. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 69 EAST 35TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the elegant furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, superb rosewood parlor suite, in blue damask; rosewood bookcases, carved etageres, centre tables, brocatel and lace curtains, fine bronzes, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut dining-room furniture, rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, sofas, chairs, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME CABINET FURNITURE—Being the entire balance of stock of the WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. CAMPBELL & HOYER.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 37 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts., the entire balance of furniture of the above well-known firm, (now retiring from business,) consisting of fine rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture, &c., all of the very best manufacture. The sale is peremptory. Parties in search of fine furniture are invited to attend this sale. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
THE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture at No. 6 Barclay-st., next the Astor House, is adjourned to Friday, 21st., at 10½ o'clock, when will be offered one of the finest and largest stocks of first-class cabinet furniture to be found in the city. Catalogues at sale.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—The two-story brick-front store and dwelling with lot adjoining the Bowery, in the rear, known as No. 220 Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston sts., will be sold on FRIDAY, April 21, 1865, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of J. KELLY, Esq., Sheriff.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, Edward and Henry Mollenhauer, Louis Schreiber, Emil and Fred Brandeis, W. R. Bassford, Theo. Moelling, and every good musician in the United States. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1..........$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3..........375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5..........225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave..........125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave..........100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $325 AND $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought less than $400 to $500 elsewhere. Guarantees unlimited. Old ones taken in exchange. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 Broadway.

CARD.—TO PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS—You are invited to call on or address CHAMBERS & GABLER, who have removed to their new Piano Factory, No. 14 6th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS, at greatly reduced prices, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

PIANO-FORTES—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNY'S.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—APRIL 8, ONE HUNDRED (100) shares of the Common Stock of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co. Certificate No. 6,268, in name of Julius Oberndorf, Baltimore. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.
HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 28 Broad-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET—THE BALLARD HOTEL IN RICHMOND. This fine hotel, with about 180 rooms, will be rented for a term of years, with the mirrors, cornices, chandeliers, steam works, &c., &c. The house, which is nearly new, will be repainted and put in complete repair. It offers a fine opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business. For further particulars apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a part of which was imported from Paris and the balance made to order by HERTER & ROUX. ELEGANT MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, WILTON, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, &C.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz:
DRAWING ROOM.
Elegantly carved solid rosewood parlor suite in maroon plush; reception chairs, richly carved rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; elegant French plate mantel mirrors, Turkish easy chairs, richly carved rosewood escretoire, elegant satin damask and lace curtains, fine rosewood boudoir piano-forte, elegant medallion Wilton carpet.
DINING-ROOM.
Elegantly carved walnut library book-cases, richly carved walnut sofa, dining and easy chairs, fine solid walnut extension table, French plate mantel mirror in rich walnut frame, very rich reps curtains, elegantly decorated French china, heavy cut glass-ware, rich tapestry Brussels carpets.
BED-CHAMBERS.
Elegantly carved walnut French bedsteads, (one of which is arranged to form at will two settees with cushions and pillows, a 'la Paris,) richly carved walnut armoires 'a glace marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, fine walnut bedroom suite in blue cloth, easy chairs, couches, centre and fancy tables, elegant pompadours complete, fine lace curtains, patent spring beds, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mosquito canopies, window shades and curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.
STAIRS AND HALL WAYS.
Elegantly carved walnut hall table, sofa tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, stair-rods, curtains and shades, mats, &c.
ALSO,
all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., throughout the house, together with the kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.
The house will be open for inspection by permit on Saturday, 22d inst., which, with catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, CHINA, GLASS, CARRIAGES, PLANTS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of E. Kaupe, Esq., Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Raven & Bacon, makers; fine rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; etageres, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fine carved walnut lounges, easy and side chairs, secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir-a-glace wardrobes, washstands, elegant sofas, arm and reception chairs, in blue satin; fine carved oak buffet, extension table, dining chairs, fine cloth, damask and lace curtains, enameled bed room suites, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.
Also, splendid rosewood full-size billiard table, complete, Phelan's patent.
Also, all the fine bronze and gilt chandeliers and gas brackets throughout the house.
ALSO,
one coupe, cane-body wagon, rockaway, single and double harness, and all the stable utensils.
ALSO,
green-house plants, garden tools, &c.
The house will be open for inspection on Monday, 24th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.
NAVY ORDNANCE YARD, WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.
On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:
17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.
This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Commander U. S. Navy, and Inspector of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT NOON, On board thereof, THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY.
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON will be sold, UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT, ON THURSDAY, May 4, 1865, At 1 o'clock P. M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.
J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, April 21, on the premises, No. 16 College-place, near Murray-st.,
By order of Messrs. H. LEON & CO., their entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, scissors, shears, razors, guns, rifles, padlocks, &c., in lots to suit city and country buyers. We would call the particular attention of the trade to this sale, as the goods are of fresh importation, and will be sold without reserve, the firm closing their business in this country. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or on application to the auctioneers, J. E. HALSEY & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.
This company will hold their 25th monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder: no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.
The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
SUYDAM ESTATE AT NEW-UTRECHT—SALE POSITIVE—In partition—The following desirable property, on THURSDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.
Under the direction of John P. Rolfe, Esq., Attorney.
21 acres, on the west side of the road from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, about ¼ a mile north from the church in New-Utrecht; over 2,168 feet of front, good old Dutch mansion, barn, carriage-house and other out buildings, fine orchard and well; will be sold in four plots of over five acres each, if desired.
24 acres, opposite the above and adjoining the elegant residence of Daniel Roberts, Esq., very early land, in a high state of cultivation.
6 acres of salt meadow in the town of Flatlands.
This property is accessible at all times by steam railcars, from Greenwood Cemetery, which pass only a short distance from it, making it convenient not only for farmers, but also for gentlemen doing business in New-York.
Maps are ready at the office of the Attorney, over the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, and at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of HENRY RICE, Esq., No 23 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, COUPE, &c.—All in most complete order, and made for the present owner by Lann & Sallls, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in blue and gold brocade, carved black walnut suites, in maroon and striped rep, curtains to match, ebony and ormolu cabinets, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by STEINWAY & SONS, carved black walnut sideboards, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an IRON SAFE, made by Marvin, one of his late patterns.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 20, 21 and 22, at 10 o'clock each day, at 825 Broadway, N. A. Freeman's large stock of rich and elegant jewelry, diamonds, watches, gold and silver goods of all descriptions, to close the business. Sale will continue until the entire stock is disposed of. Those about to purchase goods in this line will do well to attend, as the stock is choice, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 225 West 20th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, library chair, mantel ornaments, bureaus, washstands, crockery, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ A. M., at No. 420 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a general assortment of Household Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE No. 8 Pine-st., will give personal attention, as heretofore, to sales of household furniture at residences of families declining housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

FURNITURE SALES OF DWELLINGS.—F. T. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 73 Murray-st., will give his personal attention to sales of private residences of persons relinquishing housekeeping, on very liberal terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF AN
INTENSELY-INTERESTING DRAMA,
GRAND IN CONCEPTION,
IMPRESSIVE IN LANGUAGE,
THRILLING IN EFFECT,
entitled
THE ORANGE-GIRL,
THE ORANGE-GIRL,
THE ORANGE-GIRL.
This drama was successfully performed in the SURREY THEATRE, LONDON, where its
EXCITING INCIDENTS AND EVENTS
ATTRACTED
THRONGED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
Among the numerous scenes is a view of the
LOGAN STONE AND FROZEN TARN FOREST OF DEAN—DRUIDICAL CIRCLE IN THE DISTANCE.
THE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES
of this beautiful scene are
UNEQUALED IN SENSATIONAL EFFECT.
The characters sustained by the
POWERFUL STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Previous to dramas,
EXTRAVAGANZA-DANCE, BY TONY DENIER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR, WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS, TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24,
in the
SPACIOUS SALOONS OF THE MUSEUM.
It will be the most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
OF
PURE BRED FOWLS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS.
Admission, including all the usual attractions of the Museum, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal.
RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.
"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*
"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*
Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
OFFICE NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.
A few more pupils will be received during this week only for the last half of the second term, beginning MONDAY, April 24, 1865.
Subscription THREE DOLLARS for balance of the term.
There are vacancies for instruction on PIANO, VIOLIN and in VOCAL MUSIC, and in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.
Catalogues containing full particulars may be had at No. 17 Ann-st., or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
founded 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau
For all who seek well qualified teachers:
For aiding teachers to find suitable positions;
For giving parents circulars of good schools;
For negotiating sales and rentals of school properties.
All teachers should have the application Form. Send for specimen of American Educational Monthly. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Grand, near Broadway.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX SEMINARY, Essex, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M. Principal. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to converse with him relative to school matters, who will leave or send his address in care of the above firm.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 134 West 36th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., principal; few only received. Session opens May 1. Circulars at No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Washington-square, prepares for business, Naval School, West Point and College. Seventh-av. cars pass the school.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $50 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—FRENCH, Latin, English, music and modern languages. Apply on and after 1st of May at the Colonnade House, corner 125th-st. and 5th-av.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 1 West 26th-st. and 1,140 Broadway, with primary department, and gymnastics, for misses and masters.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in the care of children, desires a situation in a pleasant family; would assist in their sewing, and also give them instruction in music and English branches, if desired. Address W. B., Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE ENGLISH branches and music for a private school. Inquire this day, at No. 86 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady, a situation as governess or teacher of music. Address CLARE, Box No. 190, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE in the City of Washington.
In consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, a well established and profitable wine, liquor and family grocery, wholesale and retail, business is now offered for sale, together with the lease of the premises, about five years to run.
The stock consists of a very choice and well selected assortment of the above articles, and will be sold in whole or in part.
Apply for further information by letter to JAMES WILSON, Box No. 331 Washington Post-office, D. C.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR THE State of Pennsylvania, to a company who will guarantee the immediate establishment of a manufactory in the City of Philadelphia. The amount of business to be done under government contract will only be limited by the capacity of the manufactory. The right will only be sold to responsible men, and will be disposed of as may be agreed, either for a sum outright, or for a royalty. Address for one week, with full name, Box No. 576 Post-office, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. ALBAN'S BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
A Bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of St. Alban's Church, of this city, will be held at Irving Hall, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ and continuing daily during the week, from 12 M. until 11 P. M. Mendelssohn's "Song of Praise" will be sung by amateurs on the opening night. Promenade concerts will be given every evening by Grafulla and Helmsmuller's Bands, alternately. Tattoo each night by Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps. Tickets for single admittance 50 cents each. To be had at the door.
Season tickets, price $2 each, alone will admit on the opening night, and may be obtained from the following named members of the Executive Committee.
Mrs. E. S. Constant, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Mrs. L. W. Gorham, No. 154 East 38th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 363 5th-av.
Mrs. Albert Gallatin, No. 31 East 22d-st.
Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, No. 41 East 23d-st.
Mrs. John Aburtus, No. 14 East 54th-st.
Miss M. Lockwood, No. 226 East 53d-st.
Mr. William S. Constant, No. 286 Pearl-st.
Mr. T. Bailey Myers, Spingler House.
Mr. E. P. Rogers, No. 12 5th-av.
Mr. Luman R. Allen, No. 125 Front-st.
Mr. Lewis W. Gorham, No. 14 Coenties-slip.
Mr. Emlen T. Littel, No. 111 Broadway.
Mr. Wm. D. Morgan, No. 70 South-st.
Mr. Benj. Stephens, Jr., No. 57 Wall-st.
Mr. Francis A. Stout, No. 49 Exchange-place.
Mr. Abraham Mills, Jr., No. 78 Broad-st.
Mr. George Bliss, Jr., No. 15 William-st.
Mr. Arthur Pell, No. 45 William-st.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway.
Messrs. Bier & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
Messrs. Mitchell & Seixas, No. 807 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
In consequence of the great calamity which has befallen the Nation by the death of its Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States, the Board of Directors deem it but proper and in accordance with the sentiment of the whole community, to postpone the last Concert of the season, from Saturday, April 22, (the regular day of the concert,) to SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
The general morning rehearsal will take place at the Academy, also on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. WM. SCHARFENBERG, President.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATE MANAGERS OF the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further orders. W. WHEATLEY, President.

POSTPONEMENT.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF our national bereavement, the concert which was to take place this evening at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, will be postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, April 27. All tickets now in circulation will be admissible.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, for the present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence.
Until further notice, can be seen or addressed at St. Nicholas Hotel. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON, recently of London, devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases. All irregularities and obstructions of menses, from whatever cause, totally removed and perfectly cured in a few hours, without danger or pain. Ladies visiting this city thus afflicted will find it to their interest by consulting Dr. HARRISON, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's Female Monthly Regulator sent to all parts of the United States and Canada. Price $5. Removed to No. 52 6th-av., between 4th-st. and Washington-place, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL REstores the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, early indiscretion, &c.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted, and delivered free. Furniture in suite.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE, &c. H. G. HAEGER, 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Goods now receiving at No. 178 West 34th-st., corner 5th-av., in Blind Asylum building.

THE DAY OF MOURNING.

Appearance of New-York City Yesterday.

The Metropolis One Scene of Sorrow.

Decorations, Mottoes, Sermons, Services, &c.

Appearance of the City—The Mourning of All Classes and Conditions—Decorations of Public and Private Buildings.

On many notable occasions the people of New-York and vicinity have developed unanimity of sentiment. At divers times the citizens have risen as one man to testify their interest in, or their curiosity concerning, this or that individual. They have gathered in myriad throngs to welcome a CLAY, to gape at Eastern Ambassadors, to cheer the Prince of WALES, to witness the departure of regiments, to welcome home returning soldiers; but it was reserved for this first and greatest occasion of national bereavement to develop the deep-seated, unselfish feeling, which permeates every class alike, beating as truly in the heart of the most obscure as in that of the widest known or most respected. It needs no trumpet tone to sound abroad our grief. From every window in every street its mark may be seen. Modest and unassuming, or notably conspicuous, as the case may be, it is evident, palpable and omnipresent. From the spires of our churches, from the domes of our halls, from every flag-staff, from every pane of glass, on the lappel of the millionaire, about the arm of the laborer, on the shoulders of the women, on the dresses of our children, everywhere where life or home may be, are the insignia of grief, the physical and outward exponents of the sadness which reigns in every breast.

Never has our city looked so beautiful as now. The frequent rains have partially cleansed the streets, and effectually laid the dust. Travel is practicable with comfort, and the up-springing of life which at this season of the year is the feature of the country, is as marked and as definite in the city. Gaily the metropolis has been decked for weeks with the floating standard of the nation. From every available point waved in the bright sunlight the Stars and Stripes, emblem of power and victory, and preparatory to one grand final outburst of patriotic glee; the very stones seemed participators in the joyous exultation of the people.

In the twinkling of an eye this has changed; changed in feature but not in potency. No man can walk our streets without feeling the power of the public mind. The flags, the bright floating colors of our country, still rise and fall with grace and beauty in every line, but combined with these high emblems of the nation's pride and power, are the sombre hues, the saddening tone of the nation's gloom. Creditable to human nature, creditable to the American heart, is this manifestation of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead; parties for the moment do not exist; political differences and individual preferences are swept into oblivion, while all men of whatever religious faith, of whatever political creed, be they officials or laymen, are united perhaps for the first time in the history of the republic since the death of WASHINGTON, in love for the departed, in sympathy with the bereaved, and in wrathful indignation at those who have brought the people to the very dust in sorrow.

THE SHIPPING.

Along the curvings of the rivers, starting from the Battery, whose confines are fringed with the draped standards of the country, winding along the narrow thoroughfares on either side of the city, lie the shipping of the port. At halfmast droop the flags; the rigging is decked with private signals of owners and captains, but they are robed in black or bordered with the badge of mourning. Steamers, swift-wheeled, come and go daily, rushing madly through the waters, with stem covered with the official token of bereavement, with colors halted far below their block, and with every trace of gladness or of triumph overlaid with conspicuous trappings of humiliation. The ferry-boats which ply back and forth from half a hundred contiguous points, are packed with sorrowing people; their pilot-houses are wreathed with crape, their pennants and streaming colors no longer stand out gaily from the top of their gilded poles, but hoisted at the halting point of grief they catch the grateful breeze, and float against the sky, notable demonstrations of their patrons' tribulation. Huge merchantmen, which have proudly entered the ports of the world protected by the power of which the glittering stars were but the symbol, rest wearily in their berths, conscious that the power of their flag goes hand in hand to-day with the great grief of a stricken nation. The ship-yards along the East River are resonant with the blows of hammers, but they are eloquent also with the emblems of mourning.

PECULIARITIES OF THE DISPLAY.

It is natural that public buildings, hotels, theatres, newspaper offices, saloons, banks and insurance houses, should be garbed in mourning; it is eminently fitting that rich men, merchants, bankers, politicians and prominent citizens, should, with extravagant display, adorn their places of business and likewise their homes; it is presumable that men who by their shrewd availment of the ups and downs of the war, have added many shekels of gold and silver to their former stock, would deem it compatible with their reputation to spend vast sums of money in covering their costly piles of marble, brick and stone with crape, bunting and cloth—but these displays, well-intentioned and sincere as they are, by no means constitute the feature of the demonstration. To the thoughtful observer, a far more touching evidence of the firm seat occupied in the popular heart by our lamented President, is the almost universal exhibition of outward participation by the poor, the very poor people of this city and the adjoining city of Brooklyn.

We yesterday took a grand round through streets rarely visited by the cleaners, to which the sound of the shovel, hoe and broom are unfamiliar, but to whose teeming population the omnipermeating newspapers have conveyed the tidings of our nation's grief, and were astonished at the continuous, everywhere perceptible, manifestation of sympathy and intelligent regret. Tenement houses, swarming with families—with families whose muster at the humble breakfast-table runs far up in the teens—tenement houses, with dirty entrances, rickety stairways, broken sashes, paneless, grim with the dust of years and rank with the smells combined of twenty kitchens and as many crowded bed-rooms, were tricked out here and there with tiny paper flags about whose frail supports were twined pieces of crape or muslin. Faded strips of bombazine striped now and then a window; occasionally an awkward rosette, black with white center, would dot the clapboard; crosses of crape or bunting contrasted with the dingy paint upon the building; rough lithographs of Mr. LINCOLN, nailed to the wall, were bound with black, in a thousand varieties, often ingenious and always effective—all these by people whose day is labor and whose night sound rest, endeavoring to join in the universal wail and lament ascending from the very heart of their country.

THE SIGHT IN BROADWAY.

At such a time as this specifications are ill-placed. It is not necessary to individualize the more elaborate decorations in Broadway, although for convenience, it may be necessary to a certain extent to do so, but the tens and hundreds of thousands of people who pass and repass this most beautiful thoroughfare, will agree with us, that a more thrilling and stirring sight cannot be recalled, than that presented here to-day. From the Bowling-green to Union-square, the street is alive with the national colors, and from every store, hotel and house hang the badge of mourning. The large importing houses at the lower end are generally provided with huge flags, which are raised at half mast and covered with crape; further up are the Stevens House, the Express offices, the oil houses and the insurance bureaus—these are dressed with great good taste, the several designs indicating skill and sentiment. At the head of Wall-street stands the silent monitor, old Trinity, whose ever faithful spire points silently but eloquently upward, as she faces the haunts of the money-changers, and warns them quarter-hourly, by her silver chimes, of the rapid march of the passing day. Since the war began, this memorable house of God has held aloft the flag of our country; to-day it hangs at half-mast, draped with mourning weeds, heading the long line of similar developments with which Wall-street is illustrated. Many costly colors wave from heavy houses in Wall-street; many appropriate devices and much beautiful decoration may be seen there; but the ever constant friendship and fidelity of the church at its head will be remembered long after the tombstones bearing the names and titles of the Wall-street people have crumbled into dust.

Passing along Broadway, we notice a universal compliance by the storekeepers with the Mayor's request. Every one has his flag—every flag its appropriate drapery. St. Paul's, at the head of Fulton-street; Barnum's Museum, just opposite, and the Astor House beyond, are notable among the public buildings on Broadway. The pillars of the church are wreathed in black, and the front is covered with drapery. At night the effect is startling.

The Museum, always gay with its display of bunting, ever picturesque with giants and monstrosities, is equally prominent and demonstrative in its sympathy with the temper of the people. Its flags are numerous and well arranged, and its tombicular token of regard for Mr. LINCOLN is neat and effective. The Astor House, always grand, massive and imposing, is doubly so in its robes of night. Col. STETSON deserves the commendation of his fellows for the superbly decorous arrangement of its trappings. But to particularize would take time and space we can ill afford. The City Hall looks as well as such a dingy place can look; STEWART'S store is handsomely lined with black; the hotels—St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, Fifth-avenue, Hoffman House, New-York, Albemarle, St. Denis, Worth House, Union-place, Napier and St. Germain—are differently yet appropriately, and in some instances strikingly, decorated with flags, festoons and wreaths. The stores of Tiffany, Ball, Black & Co., Lord & Taylor, (this particularly,) Brooks Bros., and Haughwout, mark certain points in the long route of mourning device and mercantile enterprise, while the thousand minor stores and warehouses vie with each other, not so much in display or expense, as in delicate design and neatness of expression. Along the route of the Sixth-avenue Railroad—in Laight, Varick, Dominick and other small streets—the same universality of demonstration is apparent. On the other side of the city—on the Third, Fourth, Second and First avenues, in the Bowery, in Grand, Allen, Cherry, South and Hester streets—we found the larger stores heavily draped and festooned with black and white, while the smaller displayed little flags, pictures of Mr. LINCOLN, and mottoes expressive of respect and appreciation. The extensive warerooms of STEINWAY & SONS, on Fourteenth-street, the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, the theatres, Wallack's, Niblo's, Winter Garden, Olympic, Bowery and Broadway, the minstrel halls, and many of the concert saloons, are markedly noticeable for effective arrangement of bunting and crape. Fifth-avenue is not particularly ornate, or even partially so. Here and there are seen an elaborate display of costly flags, and on several houses are very effective groupings of crape or cloth, but as a whole this noted avenue does not favorably compare with many of the side and less frequented streets, yet there are many very elegant and costly displays inside the doors and windows that do not readily catch the public eye. Tenth-street, beginning with STEWART'S magnificent house and BRADY'S artistically managed display, is a fit leader for the other cross streets. Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth streets are noticeable for many quaint and curious exponents. All our public buildings seem to have been attended to by persons of rare good taste and discretion. The Custom-house, for instance, is simply magnificent in its internal hangings and drapings. But a few days since it was gorgeous with the flag of victory, and the creditable display made by the officials was the theme of general remark; now, with everything covered in deep black, it is vastly more imposing. Immediately above the entrance to the rotunda, upon the inside, is a raised platform, at about the height of the second story, upon which is placed a bust of our late President directly in front of a semi-circle of flags. The background is entirely black and on each side is very heavy draping. Directly opposite, above the rear entrance, there is another raised platform. Upon this there is a bust of the "Father of his Country," standing on a pedestal three feet high. The same decorations are around this with one addition: above the bust is a large eagle holding within its claws flags covered with crape. On the two side entrances to the rotunda are similar representations. Upon the right side, toward the Collector's office is the bust of WEBSTER, upon which are the words, "No North, No South." Immediately beneath this is a large size photograph of Collector DRAPER, encircled by the national colors covered by black. Below this is the name "Richmond." Upon the opposite side in the same position is the bust of Gen. JACKSON, above which are the ever memorable words, uttered by him while in the Presidential chair, "The Union Must be Preserved." Below is the name, "Petersburgh." Upon one side of this platform is the bust of SCOTT, and upon the other that of HENRY CLAY. From the centre of the dome are twelve long streamers stretching to the eight pillars and four sides of the rotunda. These are alternately streamers of red, white and blue, and blue and white. Around the desks of the clerks are hung bands of blue and white. Upon the four sides are the following names: "New-Orleans, Farragut." "Charleston, Sherman." "Vicksburgh, Grant." "Wilmington, Porter." These are draped with black. In the centre upon a tall pole, is a flag wrapped and fittingly draped. The Collector has at the opposite ends of his private office, two busts of LINCOLN, with crape thrown over them. Upon a side wall is a large picture of our late President, with flags crossed above, the whole heavily draped.

The markets, engine-houses, police station-houses and armories are likewise centres of attraction, uniting harmoniously with all others in spirit, but very properly exhibiting a more extensive display than the more private dwellings or places of business. The armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins' market, is particularly commendable. Upon the ceilings of the various company and other rooms of the regiment the draperies of black have been hung in graceful curves, and the rolls and the names and pictures of deceased members of companies are draped heavily in crape with white satin bows. Outside, the decorations, made at the expense of the regiment, are unsurpassed and almost unsurpassable. The entire length and breadth of each window sash of the second story is covered with black, and upon the centre of these sable parallelograms are white and black rosettes, with satin strings, binding up the hangings that extend from window to window across the entire front and around the north and south sides of the building. The arrangement of the third-story windows varies only in that the rosettes are between the windows. Festoons depend beneath the windows of both stories, and a rosette crowns the centre of the edifice. The pillars also are draped in black and the flag hung with crape.

From this hasty summary it will be seen that the entire city is illustrious in its manifestation of sorrow at the great bereavement of the nation. In Brooklyn, which is virtually a section of New-York, the same spirit predominates, the same development is manifest. Near Wall-street Ferry, the flag factory of Mr. GEORGE GIRAUD is fairly eloquent with decoration. He, with all others in that branch of trade, is driven night and day with orders for bunting and for the national colors. So great is the demand that we learned yesterday that there is not a purchasable piece of bunting in the two cities, and the people who have no colors will have to bide their time. The Pierrepont House, the Mansion House, the City Hall, the gas works of Mr. ARTHUR BENSON in Remsen-street, the Park Theatre, the various public schools, Plymouth and other churches, the office of the Brooklyn City Railway, the private residences on Wilson, Columbia, Hicks, Pierrepont, Remsen, Clinton and other streets, the *Eagle* office—every place in fact, as in New-York, is decked in the apparel befitting the occasion and the trial. Such a sight was never witnessed here before; let us pray it may never be again.

Appearance of New-York City Yesterday—Entire Suspension of Ordinary Trade—Universal Expressions of Respect and Sorrow.

Out of respect to the memory of the late President, the people of this and the adjacent cities yesterday refrained from labor, trade or occupation, except such as pertained to travel and sustenance. The authorities very properly recommended that places of business should be closed, and the people, with a unanimity as touching as it was deserved, indorsed the suggestion most emphatically. On all occasions of festive demonstration the citizens of New-York assemble in the streets, the people of the rural districts throng the cars and other public conveyances, and joining their fellows, constitute crowds great and multitudinous; but at these times, curiosity concerning the proposed procession, a desire to gape at the military display, or a reasonable yearning for a holiday, has much to do with the turnout.

Yesterday the streets were densely thronged, but the people were in no festive mood; the thoroughfares were trod by a multitudinous host from early morning till late in the afternoon, but perfect quiet and absolute order reigned throughout the city. There was no formal procession, no public demonstration, no brass bands nor parading soldiers, but an army of sorrowing people, a grief-stricken population, passed continuously about the town. Each man, each woman, seemed oppressed with feeling; they needed sympathy; they longed for something which might fitly indicate the deep emotions of their souls. This it was that sent the inhabitants of the metropolis out into the streets among their brethren, and united them with the great crowds which wandered mournfully from place to place, not exactly listless, yet incurious and restless.

But three topics were the theme of discourse and comment—the great bereavement of the nation, the possible results to the country, and the beauty of the city's decorations. The most entire harmony prevailed on all three points. The eulogies passed on the goodness and greatness of the lamented dead were more numerous than the sands of the sea, more eloquent, though couched in homely phrase, than the most finished writing of scholars. In many windows were displayed pictures or busts of Mr. LINCOLN. These formed, always, a point of attraction about which assembled knots or crowds of people, to whose remarks and comments it was eminently grateful to listen. Of WASHINGTON we have always heard praises and encomiums; but concerning no other public man has the nation so felt or spoken until now. Not an unkind remembrance, not a harsh opinion, not a verdict of "poorly done," did we catch from the myriad tongues which spoke the name of the honored man whose dust was yesterday taken from his home to be placed with his fathers.

The thoroughness with which the closing of stores and other places of business was carried out was, to a certain extent, an occasion of embarrassment and inconvenience. The thousands of people who came to the city from the islands, from New-Jersey, and the neighboring places, found no resting-spot for head or body, no hospitable table or open restaurant. Literally, there was nothing for them to eat and drink, and no respite from the toiling tour of the day. The hour of 12, noon, was named as the time for the funeral services, and had the restaurants been kept open until then, it would have been in accordance with the custom which prevails on Fast and Thanksgiving days; but even this was changed. So far as our observation extended, from the Battery to Forty-third-street, and from the East River to the North, there was hardly a store, a shop, a restaurant, or a bar-room opened during the entire day.

At noon the church bells tolled their farewell to the dead, while toward these temples of the Lord went thousands who on such occasions find that relief in prayer and praise, which they seek in vain in the open street or the pleasures of the world. Most of the churches were well filled, and in all of them appropriate services were held in *memoriam* of the recent head of the nation, and in token of the supreme reliance placed by the people in Him who doeth all things well. The sermons were mainly sketches of the life of the deceased, with brief statements concerning the religious developments of his mind and heart since the death of his son and his visit to Gettysburgh.

Elsewhere we have noticed the general appearance of the decorations in the city, and, although it is not our intention, for lack of space, to give the various mottoes with which the buildings are covered, we cannot refrain from noticing a few of the most appropriate and significant.

On the front of the Astor House is the following:

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Over a piano-store this:

"There was in this man something that could create, subvert or reform; an understanding, a spirit and an eloquence to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority. Something that could establish and overwhelm empire, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe."

A constant crowd of indorsers were attracted by the following extract from ANDREW JOHNSON'S speech of March 2, 1861, which is placed on the front of the American Insurance Company:

"Show me the man that makes war upon the government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the Eternal God, I would have them hung."—*Andrew Johnson, March 2, 1861.*

In another place:

"The workmen die, but still the work goes on."

On the TIMES building is the soliloquy of MACBETH, often spoken by J. WILKES BOOTH:

"Besides, this LINCOLN
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

Over a fruit-store in Broadway:

"But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated upon this spot than to surrender it."—*Abraham Lincoln, Independence Hall, Feb. 22, 1861.*"

In Fulton-street:

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*

In another place:

The pity of it, Iago!—O Iago, the pity of it.

At Barnum's is an urn resting on a pedestal, on which is inscribed:

Lincoln, "Dulce est pro patria mori."

On a large building in the Bowery, and the *Tribune* Office, is the significant extract from the second inaugural of President LINCOLN:

With malice toward none,
With charity for all, &c.

At Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street:

Un seul événement dans sa vie a causé regrets à son pays éploré SA MORT.

Indiscriminately we take the following:

Slavery's victims—HARRISON, TAYLOR and LINCOLN.
Thou art gone, and friend and foe alike appreciate thee now.
In sorrowing tears the nation's grief is spent;
Mankind has lost a friend, and we a President.

And this, which, although not yet spoken on the stage, Mr. BOOTH has read a thousand times in his famous part of Richard III:

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Perjury, perjury, in the high'st degree,
Murder, stern murder, in the dir'st degree;
All several sins, all us'd in each degree,
Throng to the bar, crying all, Guilty! guilty!
I shall despair. There is no creature loves me:
And, if I die, no soul will pity me.
Let me go, for the day breaketh.
An honest man's the noblest work of God.
Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.
Weep, bereaved nation; he was worthy of all thy tears.
This was the *tyrant* who broke the chains that bound three million slaves.
Treason has done its worst.
Nor steel, nor poison, malice domestic, foreign levy—
Nothing can harm him further.
—*Shakespeare.*

These, and hundreds of others, which were wreathed around portraits of Mr. LINCOLN, or lettered upon muslin, attracted much notice, and did their share toward making the decorations of the city varied and complete. The firing of cannon, in pursuance of orders from the War and Navy Departments, and the tolling of the bells, were the only departure from the most perfect quiet of the day. These customary tokens of respect were emphatic and decorous, and were welcomed by the people in whose name the service was performed.

Altogether, the day was peculiar. Combining partially the features of our ordinary fast and holidays with those of public demonstration, it yet differed essentially from all others, in the breadth of its observance, the deep-seated emotions manifested, the singular order and quiet of the people, and the unanimity of sentiment concerning its cause and object.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

On Monday the actors at the various metropolitan theatres, without exception, met and appointed delegates to a second meeting at which resolutions should be prepared, expressive of the sense of this body of citizens in regard to the fearful calamity that has so lately befallen the nation.

The delegates so appointed convened on Monday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and appointed Mr. JOHN GILBERT, of Wallack's Theatre, their chairman. Upon the business of the meeting being stated, Mr. WM. WHEATLEY moved the appointment of a committee to draft such resolutions as befitted the solemn occasion. This suggestion being promptly acquiesced in, a committee, including Mr. CHARLES POPE, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. GILBERT and others, were authorized to act in behalf of their colleagues, and subsequently reported the following brief series of resolves, which are at once a creditable evidence of the sincere sympathy and devotion to the country of this particular profession in its most afflicting hour:

1. That in the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN we not only mourn as citizens the loss of our revered Chief Magistrate, but also as professionals, a patron and true friend of our calling and its professors.

2. That to the bereaved family of the lamented dead we respectfully tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies.

3. That we recognize with horror and detestation the atrocious crime which has consigned the President of the United States to an untimely grave, and clothed the nation in robes of mourning.

4. That our thanks are due to the managers of this city for having appropriately evinced their respect for the memory of the illustrious dead, by promptly closing their theatres.

5. That we take this opportunity of renewing our expressions of loyalty and devotion to the government under which we live.

6. That in view of the nation's bereavement the members of the profession wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, for one who, in the language of the great master of our art:

"Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

NOTE.—The meeting on Monday must have been of a singularly private character, inasmuch as no member of the press—so far as we have been able to ascertain—was present. Nevertheless, we accept the resolutions as the honest expression of those who were there. We have not succeeded in finding out that delegates from *all* the theatres even attended the evening meeting. This is also unimportant in view of the exigency of the occasion. Accepting everything with the greatest heartiness, we think there is still something more to be done. The "actors without exception at the various Metropolitan theatres," should have subscribed their names to the resolutions—especially the fifth resolution. We know perfectly well that they wear the usual badge of mourning. We have seen it already on many an unworthy breast. Let the signing of the resolutions be a test of sincerity. It affords our managers an opportunity of expelling from their companies those members who are known to be traitors; whose open and blatant indorsement of treason has, from the beginning, disgraced the profession, and whose refusal will, we hope and believe, end their career with them and with a too tolerant public. The police have already captured some of these vagabonds; let public opinion overtake the rest.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE INSPECTORS.

An adjourned meeting of the Inspectors of Internal Revenue was held early on Wednesday at the office of the United States Revenue Agent, Mr. H. N. LEWIS, No. 28 Pine-street. The Agent presided in person. A resolution was adopted, making the Revenue Agent a member of the committee appointed at the meeting on Tuesday to determine on the measures necessary to be adopted by the revenue officers in view of the probable passage through this city of the remains of our lamented President, and to arrange for participation in the obsequies. A number of gentlemen, from personal knowledge, eulogized the memory of our departed Chief Magistrate. On motion, the meeting was soon after adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Mr. A. N. LEWIS, the Revenue Agent, Mr. M. C. STANLEY and Mr. HARNED.

MEETING OF FRENCH RESIDENTS.

A large meeting of the French residents of the City of New-York took place at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening. Baron GAULDREE BOILLEAU, Consul-General of France, being called to the Chair, offered a few brief and appropriate remarks, in which the ties of friendship existing between France and the United States were feelingly alluded to. The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, has aroused the just indignation of the French residents of this city.

Resolved, That we tender to the American people the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in this, the hour of the nation's bereavement.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere wishes for an early peace, and for the prosperity of the country under the new Administration.

Resolved, That deploring the murderous attempt on the life of Secretary SEWARD, we pray for his speedy recovery, and deeply share the general anxiety felt in his behalf.

Resolved, That we also condole with the family of the late lamented President in its deep affliction.

Resolved, That the present resolutions be forwarded to the French Legation in Washington, for their communication to the Government of the United States, to the family of Mrs. LINCOLN, and to that of Secretary SEWARD.

THE CHURCHES.

[We have several columns of reports of sermons, &c., in the various churches, but cannot find room for them.]

BROOKLYN.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The obsequies of the late lamented President of the United States were fully observed throughout this city yesterday, and all deported themselves in a manner becoming the solemn occasion. Every street, and with scarce an exception, every house, is draped in the emblems of mourning. Even the colored people followed the general example by decorating their residences. Fulton-street from the Court-house to the ferry, presented a funereal appearance, more so perhaps than any other thoroughfare, as great taste was displayed in the shrouding, and thousands of persons were attracted thereby. All, from youth to old age, and of both sexes, wore the now common emblem of grief. Several places attracted great attention for the taste and elegance displayed by the proprietors in giving evidence of their feelings, and the front of the daguerrean establishments—several of which exhibited well executed photographs of the assassin, as well as pictures and busts of the illustrious dead—were crowded from morning till night with eager throngs. Men and boys were selling mourning badges by the hundreds. Everybody procured one of some kind. Taken all in all, it was a scene which will be remembered by those who witnessed it as long as life lasts.

The churches were all open and services commemorative of the occasion were held in every one, and sermons preached on the sad event. Churches of every denomination, without exception, opened their doors. In some the ceremonies were most impressive, and especially so in the Roman Catholic places of worship.

The military orders were also carried out to the letter. The flags (draped) on all buildings and poles, on the Jersey boats and shipping in the river, were displayed at half-mast. The city and church bells were tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock, and minute guns fired from Fort Greene, City Hall Park and the Navy-Yard during the same time. No accidents occurred in this part of the city, but in Williamsburgh two men, named WM. CROSBY and ANDREW BAILY, were killed by the premature discharge of a cannon which they were firing in memory of the occasion, from the foot of North Third-street.

Places of business were, of course, all closed during the greater portion of the day.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

OBSEQUIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The citizens generally, without regard to region or politics, participated in the sad solemnities of yesterday. At 12 o'clock there was a meeting at the South Ninth street Church, called by a committee of citizens. The church was densely crowded and appropriately draped in mourning. R. H. HUNTLEY, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened by the congregation singing the hymn commencing, "God moves in a mysterious way." Prayer was offered by Rev. S. JOCELYN. Appropriate selections from Scripture were read by Rev. Mr. BACON, who also made some remarks on the solemnities of the occasion. The resolutions prepared by the committee were read by Mr. S. W. TRUSLOW, and Mr. HUNTLEY spoke to them in a feeling manner. Rev. Dr. PORTER delivered a funeral oration, which was listened to with marked attention. The reverend gentleman alluded to the unusual strain upon the feelings of the people for the last four years—to the fall of Sumter, disasters in the field, starvation at Andersonville—but during these vicissitudes nothing had given the people so great a horror of secession as this assassination. Speaking of Mr. LINCOLN'S popularity among the people, Dr. PORTER said; "The people knew their own men and make their own heroes." Rev. Mr. PORTER followed; the hymn, "God Bless our Native Land" was sung by the congregation; benediction was given by Rev. Mr. BLISS, and the meeting adjourned.

There were services in nearly all the churches of the District, and they were handsomely draped in mourning. At the door of the Reformed Dutch Church in Fourth-street, (Dr. PORTER'S,) there was a very fine bust of President LINCOLN, hanging from which was a scroll containing the following: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." Second inaugural: "He increased in wisdom and in favor with God and man."

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward organized a funeral procession—composed of five companies of the Seventieth and Twenty-eighth Regiments and seventeen different German societies, besides a large number of strangers, and marched through the different streets. They presented a very imposing appearance. During the afternoon they planted an oak tree on the old Delmonico farm, near Flushing avenue, and afterward fired minute guns at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Meserole-street. Here a large meeting was organized and addresses were made in the German language.

In Greenpoint services were held in the Methodist Tabernacle, Orchard-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. BOOTH. A prayer-meeting was held in the Baptist Church from 11½ until 1 o'clock; and in the Episcopal Church (Rev. Mr. MANSFIELD'S) services were held, but no sermon.

A MOB ABOUT DISPLAY OF MOURNING.

A crowd of some 200 persons yesterday visited the residence of Mr. GEORGE M. MANN, (a New-York merchant,) threatening violence, but were dispersed by the police of the Forty-sixth Precinct. It appears that a "committee" was sent to Mr. MANN'S residence on the evening previous, to give the family some advice about showing proper symptoms of sorrow, but the gentleman himself being away from home for the past week, his wife, (who is of a Quaker family,) informed the "committee" that it was against the principles of the society to which she belonged to exhibit mourning weeds even for her own family, and she would not do it. Hence the mob. Some of them were very riotous, and presented a pistol to the head of Mrs. MANN'S father, a gentleman 74 years old.

JERSEY CITY.

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN JERSEY CITY AND VICINITY.

Yesterday Jersey City had every appearance of the Sabbath, with the exception of the sombre appearance of mourning that met the eye in every direction, and the saddened countenances of all. In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. PARKER, business was entirely suspended. Services appropriate to the occasion were held in nearly all the churches in the city, and were generally fully attended. The following are notices of services at a number of the churches:

CONGREGATIONAL TABERNACLE.

At the Congregational Tabernacle, in York-street, funeral services were conducted the same as though the remains of the late President had been present. The organ at the rear of the altar was draped in black, and in front of the altar was hung the Emancipation Proclamation, draped in mourning. The Pastor, Rev. J. M. HOLMES, read selections from the Scriptures.

In the course of his remarks Mr. HOLMES alluded to the relations of this event to the country, and then made practical application of the event to each individual present.

The venerable Rev. Dr. PHELPS, at present a resident of Jersey City, made some remarks, in the course of which he stated that he remembered the death of all the Presidents, from WASHINGTON to the present day, and in no instance had he ever seen such an excited state of sensibility as at present, not excepting the death of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GRAND-STREET.

Religious services, of a very solemn character, were held at this church yesterday, and prayers, consisting of litanies, to which the choir and congregation responded, were recited by the clergy of the church. The pupils of the parochial schools attached to the church, were present with their teachers. The Pastor, Rev. J. KELLY, addressed the congregation in a very feeling manner, in relation to the sad occasion of the services of the day. He commented especially on the crime of murder, remarking the horrible aggravation of the crime in the instance which occasions the regrets and sorrows of the whole nation, and offered an especial prayer that a repetition of such an atrocity might never be witnessed in the republic, or amongst any people on the earth.

The altar, &c., were shrouded in deep mourning.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, YORK-STREET.

At this church, which was largely attended, Rev. Mr. DAY read a portion of the Scripture and made a short address, in the course of which, he said this was an hour of unparalleled sadness, which reached the entire nation, in every sphere of life, and was an hour sacred to grief. The genuine grief felt and expressed was the result of sympathy; it was the love felt for the President. At the close of his remarks, Rev. Mr. DAY requested the audience to rise, when he read the solemn and impressive burial service, such as he supposed would be read on the occasion of the burial of the late President.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIXTH-STREET.

At this church the pastor, Rev. Mr. TUNISON, delivered an appropriate and impressive address on the death of the President. The church was decorated in mourning, neatly arranged, and in the anteroom was the following inscription: "Too good for earth, to Heaven he's gone, and left a nation in tears."

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, HAMILTON-SQUARE.

The Pastor of the above church, Rev. J. ROMEYN BERRY, delivered a short address, and announced that he would preach a funeral sermon on the death of the President on Sunday evening next. The church was very elaborately draped in mourning.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON-STREET.

The services at this church were commenced by the choir singing the hymn, "I would not live alway." The Pastor, Rev. Dr. IMBRIE, delivered a very effective address, during which he eulogized the life and acts of the late departed President. The altar, pillars and gallery of the church were draped in black.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, YORK-STREET.

A sermon was preached at the above church by the pastor, Rev. Mr. MONROE, and Mr. HARRIS, of Ohio, made some remarks, giving interesting reminiscences in the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OTHER CHURCHES.

At the Union Baptist Church, in Grove-street, an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. PARMLEE, and the services closed with the hymn "Peacefully Sleep."

At the First Dutch Reformed Church, in Grand-street, Rev. Dr. SCUDDER addressed a large audience.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. L. D. SENEZ, at the early service a large number of people were present, and prayers suitable to the occasion were offered.

MEETING IN BERGEN.

A public meeting was held yesterday at the grounds of A. BONNELL, when addresses were made by Rev. Mr. FRENCH, Rev. S. Y. MOORE, and A. A. HARDENBURGH. The public school children, Board of Education, the Fire Department, and the Town Council, were present and joined in the ceremonies.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 19—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mon. T. Thurlow, lady and servant, Mr. and Mrs. O. Evans, Mrs. Wedgewood and servant, Miss Mackintosh, Mr. Parker and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Durand, Mr. Wm. F. Baring, Mr. A. Iselin, Mr. Graham, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Ritchie, Mr. D. S. Kirring, Mr. J. Steinson, Mr. H. Weill, Mr. Durand, Jr., Mr. F. Monchet, Mr. E. La Rue, Mr. R. Lazenby, Capt. Geo. Beattie, Mr. Jno. Samuel, Mr. Barnet and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Braggiotti, infant and nurse, Mr. R. Parker, Wm. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Withel and two children, H. G. Wheeler, T. Beckett, R. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Wister, Mr. and Mrs. Orgill, infant and servant; Mr. Kanz, Mrs. James, Miss Wheeler, A. Maseras, J. White, Mr. Heineman, Mr. Boninger, Jas. Barkley, A. Smith, M. Levy, C. Cheatham, M. Miller, Mr. Wickham, Mrs. Farnam, E. Hunt and son, J. S. Savage, R. Ferguson, H. Fry, T. C. Richardson, S. M. D. Collins, Mr. Yarnall, W. H. Thomson, J. F. Rice, W. J. Bassett, Mr. Fletcher, J. B. Salomon, F. H. Wells, Jas. Graham, J. T. Graham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Thomas, J. D. Hatch, A. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Galway, Lieut. Grover, H. Owen, B. Gilmour, J. Simpson, J. P. Bickell, G. D. Brook, Mr. Beach, John Pearson, A. Holt, Wm. Steel, J. Gunther, Mrs. W. H. Bagley, Miss C. Orne, S. McMillan, James Lindsay, Mr. Lehman, A. Urquhart—Total, 102 passengers.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mr. Gibson's lady, two children and servant, W. E. Murray, lady and child, C. F. Latham and lady, P. H. Vandervort and lady, Mrs. P. H. Vandervort, M. Meyer, and three children, Mrs. Runckle, Miss Harbeck, G. B. Thomas, Harry Alden, Mrs. Isabel Smith, L. Isisla and lady, T. T. Glover and lady, C. V. Quesada, Mrs. B. Quesada, daughter and servant, E. W. Rollins, H. C. Brookes, Miss M. Lanier, A. L. Barney, F. Orten, Martin Muesen, R. Sanchez, C. Cosio, Francisco Gosio, J. C. Brown, Dr. J. Beals, F. Clements, E. C. Ford, A. F. Morales, S. L. Clark, C. W. Watson, James N. Brewster, J. B. Harry, R. Wilson, Dr. Chapin, J. del Valle, S. Urgarte, M. O. Anto Valdez, J. J. Varona, T. Calvo, J. Fernandez, V. de Iado, D. G. Serra, A. Cureno, H. W. Dearshee, Louis M. Y. Miro, J. W. Goddard & Son, F. Madden, E. Grampas, J. Allen, T. A. Valle, F. Valle, Edward Otero, Isador Vellamur, J. Sevra.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 13 | Sun sets..... 6 44 | Moon rises. 1 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 50 | Gov. Island.. 3 48 | Hell Gate.. 5 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool April 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 436 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced variable winds throughout the passage. April 15, lat. 45 [illegible], lon. 47 30, passed steamship Damascus, bound E. 17th, 8 A. M., steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool; same day, 3 P. M., Bremen steamship New-York, hence for Southampton.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool April 8, via Queenstown 9th, at 4:05 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 9, 6:45 P. M., 12 miles W. of Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship Africa, bound E.; 12th, 8:30 A. M., lat. 50, lon. 27 50, steamship United Kingdom, bound E. 15th, at 8:30 A. M., lat. 42 28, lon. 53 04, ship Ellen Austin, from Liverpool for New-York; 16th, 11:30 A. M., passed a screw steamer, bound E., supposed the City of London.

Steamship Oceanus, Young, Charleston, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with passengers to master. The O. had a party on board who went to Charleston to witness the celebration of raising the old flag on Fort Sumter. They report a pleasant passage both ways, and return all well.

[Advertisement.]
AMERICAN BELLES.
America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty, and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as SOZODONT, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake, saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New-Hampshire. Query—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
7-30
LOAN.
1/4 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.
MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

ATWOOD'S
PATENT DRILLING MACHINE
PILE DRIVER
AND
HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.
PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.
This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST-IRON DRIVING-PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the derrick-rope, bull-wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.
THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.
WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet, within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.
Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New-York, Norwich, Newburgh, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Penn.
For further information, price, terms, &c., address
SIMEON LELAND,
Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 283, April 18, 1865.
47, 67, 9, 69, 24, 16, 11, 40, 29, 26, 28, 65, 27, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 284, April 18, 1865.
46, 30, 3, 70, 27, 33, 67, 45, 59, 6, 50, 20, 18.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 183, April 18, 1865.
45, 7, 2, 24, 30, 9, 59, 66, 1, 26, 32, 23, 28, 36.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 184, April 18, 1865.
31, 65, 41, 39, 45, 46, 18, 53, 13, 78, 16, 62, 24.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 28, April 17, 1865.
52, 49, 67, 70, 69, 58, 20, 43, 6, 40, 72, 9, 38, 4.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 29, April 18, 1865.
72, 60, 51, 34, 33, 78, 63, 28, 38, 18, 56, 11, 23, 76.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 30, April 18, 1865.
71, 51, 56, 46, 19, 37, 63, 62, 14, 73, 1, 76, 17.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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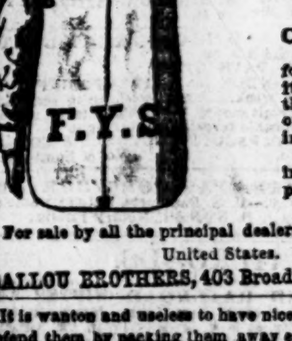

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Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

It is wanton and useless to have nice furs if you do not defend them by packing them away early in the Spring with
CEDAR CAMPHOR
for moths. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by the druggists everywhere. Wholesaled in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO.

RANGES, REFRIGERATORS,
FURNACES, STOVES, HEATERS, &c.
Ranges guaranteed perfect in their operation; Furnaces in which all the objections to hot air are obviated; Refrigerators with all the latest improvements. Cooking and other stoves, in variety. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 230 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.
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DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
is the only specific for burns, relieving the pain in five minutes, healing without scar; a positive cure for rheumatism, piles, cuts and the worst cases of corns and bunions, sore and inflamed eyes, and all sprains.
Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per box.
The $1 size contains as much as six 25 cent ones.
For sale by the gross and single box, at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York. The 25 cent size sent by mail on receipt of 31 cents.